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No. 7789.—Vol. L. THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE. (The National Theatre.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.15, and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at 1.30, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nicholls, Leno, Lauri, jun., Griffiths Brothers, Conquest, jun., Leopold Brothers, Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudelle, Ellicott, Ænea, Clay, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M all day. LAST TWO WEEKS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved), 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT and following SATURDAY, at 2.30

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (135th time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, OUR BOYS. Mr. David James, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. E. W. Gardiner; Mesdames Olga Brandon, E. Brunton, F. Frances, E. Vining. Preceded by, at 7.50, SWEETHEART, GOOD-BYE. Messrs. Scott Buist, H. Saker, G. Stanton, L. Chapuy; Mesdames E. Terris, E. Brunton, E. Vining. Doors open at 7.30. N.B.—MATINEE of OUR BOYS SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred. Leslie, Mr. Fred. Storey. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Manageress, Miss GRAHAME.)

TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr. Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Giffard, Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing, Oscar Adye, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at 9, THE BUNGALOW, by FREDERICK HORNER. 168th Performance. The greatest success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause. At 8.15, ISALDA. Doors open 7.45. Messrs. C. Glenney, Yorke Stephens, Compton Coutts, Bassett Roe, Matthew Brodie, R. Stockton, and Fred Kaye; Misses Sophie Larkin, Vane Featherston, Marie Illington, Mary Jocelyn, and Cicely Richards. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 150th Time. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)

THIS EVENING, at 7.45, MEADOW SWEET, at 8.30, CLARISSA. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gillmore, and Fred Thorne; Miss Winifred Emery, Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Weymss, Lily Hanbury, and Miss Banister. MATINEE of CLARISSA SATURDAY NEXT at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.)

TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW, at 8, HAMLET. Messrs. Cartwright, Benson, Black, Ross, Stuart, Grenville, Howard, Gurney, Hallard, Rosoman, Shaw, Weir, Forde, Brydone, Major, Meadows, Barwell, Phillips; Mesdames Ferrar, Selwyn, Benson. MATINEE of HAMLET NEXT THURSDAY, at 2.15. N.B.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM EVERY EVENING at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted) and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.30.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.

TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Langtry.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Mesdames M'Neil, Lea, Lamb, Armbruster, &c.; Messrs. Cautley, Bourchier, Sugden, Everill, Fulton, Brodie, Forbes, Gay, Lewis, Canninge, Lawford, Grover, Lingham, Arncliffe, Erlynne, Yorke, &c. Doors open 7.30, carriages at 11.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Miss Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,700.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)

THIS EVENING, at 9, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. R. Cathcart, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. F. H. Knight, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. Byron, Miss Blanche Horlock, Miss F. Hunter, and Miss Kate Rorke. Preceded, at ten minutes past 8, by DREAM FACES. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. S. Pringle; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Carlotta Addison (specially engaged) will appear. Doors open 7.40. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
LAST WEEKS.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Annie Hill, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, Mrs. Sidney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, J. Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30, by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby A. Boucicault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,724. 100th Performance on SATURDAY NEXT, March 8.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

TO-NIGHT at 9, 210th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE. Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren. Miss F. Harrington and Mrs. Phelps. N.B.—SPECIAL MATINEE of AUNT JACK SATURDAY NEXT, March 3. Doors open at 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, FOOL'S MATE. At 9, DR. BILL.
Messrs. Frederick Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Gracie Murielle, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, and Fanny Brough. Doors open 7.45.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, and SECOND SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTSON.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.

"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina, Bessone; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Spotti, and Signor De Vincenti. Varieties by BRUET and RIVIERE, the Sisters Ethardo, Miss Annie Albu, Marvelle's Boarhounds and the Dog "Rags," the Albert and Edmunds' Troupe, Arthur Tinsley, Marie Lloyd, George English, the Eddy's Troupe, Lotto, Lilo, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sortis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW, specially written for her by H. SAVILLE CLARKE, Esq. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.

GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—G. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; the Mannons, in a novel musical absurdity; Yosituro, the wonderful Jap; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Dora Fielding; Arthur Tinsley; Petrot, the marvellous mimic; May and Laverno, statuesque dancers; Sam Torr; Deane Brand, operatic vocalist; Maura, equilibrist; Prof. Wingfield's Dogs, Ryan and Richfield; Nelly Chapman; Ottoway and Pepper; Albert and Edmund Troupe, the Elopement; James Fawn, comic; the Kellenos Troupe; Sada Grossmith; first appearance in the variety halls of Miss Kate Chard, the famous opera bouffe prima donna.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

THE QUEEN AND CANON LIDDON.

It is rather unfortunate for the Church of England that the reopening of the Tithe controversy should have come about at the very moment when the woeful anachronisms of the institution which monopolizes the Tithe are being forced upon the public mind. There is always a danger in the best regulated Establishments that the general public, when its attention is turned to the Tithe, may suddenly decide that a national fund must no longer be devoted to sectarian purposes. But the danger is increased considerably if, simultaneously with the public overhauling of the Tithe, there should be displayed before the eyes of all men one of those incidents connected with the Establishment which cause its enemy to blaspheme, and which cover the faces of its friends with shame. Such an incident is, if we are not misinformed, on the point of occurring—if, indeed, it has not already occurred. On the off chance that a respectful but vigorous remonstrance may make some impression even in the exalted regions where the fateful decision is taken, we venture to say in print what nearly every subject of Her Majesty, who pays any attention to such questions, is saying in his heart, from the Prime Minister down to the humblest agent of the Liberation Society.

Her Majesty the QUEEN, thanks to her succession to HENRY VIII., the much-married monarch of dubious memory, is Defender of the Faith, and Head of the English Church. By virtue of the Royal prerogative, the QUEEN is supposed, by the letter of the Constitution, to do many things over which she has no more real control than the man in the moon. In one domain alone—if we except the appointment of the ladies of the bedchamber and gentlemen of the household—the Monarch retains the reality as well as the shadow of the Royal prerogative. Whether it is because the Church has been regarded as a kind of No-man's Land, abandoned by the nation to the Crown like foreshores, waste, and other descriptions of wild property belonging to no one in particular, in which no one had any personal interest, or because the Church has been deprived of her natural constitutional methods of self-protection and representation as the penalty for her subordination to the State, we do not know. But the fact is undoubted that the Sovereign exercises far more potent voice in disposing of the leading positions in what may be described as the Ecclesiastical Civil Service than in any other description of patronage nominally in the gift of the Crown. Her Majesty is not a devotee or a fanatic, or passionately religious in any sense of the word. She is a good woman, but a woman of the world, who takes the worldly view of the Church of which she is the head. Bishoprics, deaneries, and fat livings in the gift of the Crown, are in her eyes the legitimate perquisites of the Head of the Church. In the matter of mere canonries and benefices no one need feel called upon to notice this survival of Hanoverianism. It is different, however, when it is a matter of Bishop-making. And her Majesty's influence has, we readily admit, often been beneficial, because human and non-partisan, in the selection of the prelates of the Victorian era.

Nevertheless, even the best things may be abused, and if current rumour be well founded, her MAJESTY has for once forgotten the limits within which it is safe and prudent to give the rein to the exercise of political prejudice or personal feeling. If there is one cleric in her realm who by universal consent stands out head and shoulders above all his brethren as the first of English Churchmen, it is Canon LIDDON. By consent alike of those who are without and of those who are within he is *facile princeps.* That he should have been passed over time after time when opportunity offered for the recognition of his pre-eminent merit has been a grievous reproach to the communion of which he is so distinguished an ornament. But it would be altogether intolerable that he should be passed over once more when two bishoprics are vacant, for one of which he has been—according to common report—nominated by Lord SALISBURY and to either of which he would be nominated by Mr. GLADSTONE. Yet unless every one who professes to know is altogether wrong, Canon LIDDON will not be appointed because, for some reason or other, dating from the days when the baleful influence of Lord BEACONSFIELD brought the Empire into disrepute, her MAJESTY refuses to accept her Prime Minister's nomination. This will never do. The Establishment is not so firmly rooted in the heart of her MAJESTY'S subjects that on the eve of the discussion of the Tithe Bill the defenders of the Church of England, as by law established, can afford to present the Liberation Society and the sceptic with this practical object-lesson of the scandal and anachronism of the system which is subsidized by the National tithe. It is true that Canon LIDDON is not a courtier. It is equally true that he has not acquired that other potent claim upon the sympathies of her MAJESTY'S domestic heart, he has not married a wife, neither can his claims be supplemented by an appeal *in formâ pauperis* on behalf of the large family which some of his brother clerics have raised entirely in excess of the means of subsistence. He is simply the first living Anglican outside the Episcopate, and the nominee of the leaders of both the parties which between them divide the nation. Why should he be boycotted for ever in deference to a vindictive prejudice that is now nearly twenty years old, and which, even at its birth, was a thing to be ashamed of?

WHY AUSTRALIA WANTS A NEW DIVORCE LAW.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. W. SHIELS, M.P.

AUSTRALIA has made up its mind that its divorce laws must be amended, and Lord Knutsford has intimated that the Cabinet will no longer stand between them and their object. Whether Lord Knutsford was right or wrong in so deciding is one question. What we wished to learn from Mr. Shiels, the Colonial emissary on the subject, was the other question stated at the head of this article:—

THE SOCIAL CONDITIONS REQUIRE IT.

"We consider our social conditions," said Mr. Shiels, "demand an extension of the divorce laws. We have, unfortunately, a great number of deserted wives, whose lot is a very hard one. In a new country such as ours, with a vast interior, with the spirit of travel strongly developed, people are constantly moving off to new quarters. The consequence is that the number of deserted wives in Australia is probably quite disproportionate to that of an older and more settled country. One society in Melbourne alone has twenty-seven deserted wives on their hands. That appeals strongly to us. Many of these women are young, but, fettered as they are by ties which their faithless husbands have broken, their position is most perilous. A woman seldom deserts a man; it is the man who deserts the woman, usually leaving her with children. Should she prosper he may return to sponge on her. It is practically certain when he leaves he commits adultery, and if she could follow him up and get proof of the offence she could obtain a divorce. Being as a rule without means, she is unable to obtain proof of the infidelity which would free her. In making desertion a ground for divorce, therefore, we are only putting her on a level with the rich, who can obtain the desired proof. We are giving them both the same advantage before the law."

NO DESIRE TO RELAX THE MARRIAGE TIE.

"No, we are not seeking this change in order to have the marriage tie made more lax. We have sought it on moral and not immoral grounds, and because of the practical evils and hardships which exist in the colonies. In making desertion a ground for divorce we are only following the law of Scotland, and as many of our prominent leaders are Scotch, we naturally had that view presented very strongly. The bill adopts the Scotch law, and practically says that wherever the courts have power, as they have now, to decree judicial separation, they can grant divorce. It can therefore be decreed for desertion by either party, adultery by either party, or cruelty by either party. In that respect it carries out the views of all the Protestant Reformers. The great *Reformatio Ecclesiasticarum*, presided over by Archbishop Cranmer, approved of divorce on these grounds; and but for the death of Edward VI., and Queen Mary, a Roman Catholic, ascending the throne, the law of England would have been for centuries what the law of Victoria is now.

"As to the hardships arising from one of the parties being convicted of crime, at present if a man is imprisoned for life the wife is still tied to him. Or he may be imprisoned for say fifteen years for an offence against herself, and except it be cruelty she cannot even obtain judicial separation. The bill gives either party power to sue for divorce when the capital sentence is commuted to imprisonment for life, or when a term of imprisonment beyond seven years is inflicted. There is this proviso, however, that divorce cannot be sued for till three years of the sentence has run, a precaution against the possibility of a free pardon on the discovery of fresh evidence."

REDUCING THE COST OF DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS.

"The bill has, in addition to extending the grounds of divorce, other objects. It simplifies the procedure in divorce cases, the provisions being based partly on English legislation, and partly on the legislation of New South Wales

CHIT-CHAT FROM THE CONTINENT.

LOUIS PHILIPPE THE HERO OF A SONG.

"Make hay while the sun shines," or verses while the Duke of Orleans is imprisoned, has evidently been the motto of the clever Frenchman who published yesterday a song, with pianoforte accompaniment, in (mock) honour of the prisoner of Clairvaux. The piece is entitled "Le Conscrit de France." The young gentleman's portrait graces the title-page, and the following is one of the spirited couplets:—

> Par delà la montagne un Prince est un exil:
> Prince! quelle ironie! Où donc est sa puissance?
> Il est grand! il est brave! il a l'âge viril,
> Il voudrait, mais ne peut être conscrit de France.

AN APPEAL FROM THE PULPIT TO THE PRESS.

The celebrated Franciscan preacher, Father Agostino de Montefeltro, startled one of his enormous congregations at the Church of San Carlo, at Rome, the other day, by interrupting the flow of his eloquence to turn to a cluster of reporters following their profession below the pulpit, to whom he said: "Gentlemen of the press, have the goodness to put down my words in shorthand, and to publish them for the good of society." The reporters bowed and proceeded with their work, and the fashionable ladies present looked up to the monk with greater admiration than ever, for had he not supplied them with a most valuable topic for discussion at their "five o'clock"?

LES THREE O'CLOCK.

In order to bridge over the great gulf between their early luncheon and the "five o'clock," which is now quite established in Paris, French ladies of fashion have decreed that a novel kind of matinée, to be dubbed "three o'clock," is to be one of the attractions of the season. There is to be music and conversation, and, above all, the celebrities and stars of the stage are to be welcomed, not as performers, but as guests, in order to remove the "singular idea" which the world is apt to form somewhat harshly of actors and actresses. The "three o'clock" being naturally the prologue to the "five o'clock," quite a long afternoon may be enjoyed in the salons where otherwise the customary "twenty minutes" are still more or less *de rigueur.*

CARRIER PIGEONS ON THE WAR-PATH AGAINST TELEPHONES.

Quite an exciting battle is being fought in Belgium—and particularly at Brussels—between the owners of carrier pigeons and the various telephone societies, the latter being accused of endangering the airy paths of the winged messengers by their nets of thin wires crossing and recrossing everywhere. The birds in their rapid flight do not notice the traps thus laid for them in mid-air fly against the wires, and get seriously hurt—often just before they reach home after a successful journey. This is no doubt annoying to the bird-owners who have staked a small fortune on their champion bird; but the revenge which has recently been taken by them of cutting the telephone wires is rather a mean trick, seeing that it inconveniences—besides the owner of the wires—a large number of people, the despatch of whose business affairs depends greatly on the telephone connection.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN'S SECRET OF SUCCESS.

A prominent Spanish statesman was asked the other day to what he attributed the strange fact that a woman, and a foreigner, held the reins of government successfully in her hands in a country so undermined as Spain by political intrigue. "The marvel, if marvel there be," was the reply, "can be explained in the simplest manner. The Queen maintains her position because she is the exact opposite of an intriguing and conspiring woman. She tells no falsehoods, has nothing of the hypocrite about her, is as simple and modest as she is honest, and there is nobody in Spain who is not convinced that she tries to do her best for the country. The Queen's popularity—especially with the women of Spain—is a real power which gives her much of the hold which she has over her subjects. Natural tact, intelligence, and kindness are also among the weapons by which Queen Christine maintains her position."

A ROYAL MOTHER AND HER "BUBI."

Like our own Queen, the Queen Regent of Spain has worn mourning ever since the death of her consort, and only quite lately she has begun to wear jewellery on State occasions. In public the Queen, who is thirty-one years old, appears only with her son, the little King, with whom she takes drives in the neighbourhood of Madrid. The Queen's two daughters, aged nine and seven respectively, talk Spanish, French, German and English quite fluently, and are both very strong and healthy-looking children. Since it has become known that the Queen calls Alphonso XIII. "Bubi," in memory of her Austrian home, Spanish ladies have begun to call their children by the name, which—ignorant of its real derivation from *Bube*, boy—they trace back to the English term, baby, or more ingeniously from "puppy."

WHAT NEXT?

The latest additions to the perfect dinner service, *a la française*, are small mirrors, handsomely mounted, one of which is put with each *couvert* on the table, in order that the ladies may keep one eye on their coiffure, and the gentlemen—but this, I suppose, applies only to the gourmands—on the general appearance of their countenance and of their moustaches after, say, a plate of mock turtle soup.

already sanctioned by the Crown, but advancing beyond both. The bill also cheapens the procedure. At present a divorce suit in the colonies is absolutely beyond the reach of a poor man or woman, but by simplifying the machinery the cost is reduced by one-half. A subsidiary provision is the power which is given to the judge to prevent the publication in the public press of disgusting details. What he may regard as indecent and contrary to public morals, he can order to be excluded from any public report."

AUSTRALIA'S MIND IS MADE UP.

"There is no doubt as to what the mind of Australia is on this subject. It has been discussed for years on public platforms, in religious conventions, in the press, and in Parliament. On my present mission to this country I was authorized, in conjunction with the Australian Agents-General, to place before the Cabinet the views not only of Victoria, but of three other Australian colonies—New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland. Tasmania was also represented, and the New Zealand representative would have joined, but he had received no special instructions on the matter."

Mr. Shiels then sketched the history of the movement from 1860, when the English law was adopted in Victoria, down to the present time. "The brilliant arguments of Lord Lyndhurst in the House of Lords in regard to divorce for desertion, and Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, in support of equality of the sexes in regard to infidelity, had a great influence on the young thought of the colony, and the leaders of all parties were agreed that a more extended law of divorce than the Act of 1857 was demanded by their circumstances. In 1860 the first attempt was made to change the law, but the bill, being on the same lines as the present measure, was vetoed on the ground of the great inconvenience that would result from any difference between the law of the colonies and England. This inconvenience was founded upon a view of the law which has subsequently been determined by the House of Lords to have been unsound. To put it briefly, it was this, that a divorce granted in Scotland in accordance with the Scotch law did not hold good in England. That decision was given in 1812, and it was not overruled till 1882, when it was laid down by the House of Lords that a decree according to the law in one part of the Empire in which the parties were domiciled held good in other parts. This at once cleared away the inconveniences which had hitherto stood in the way of reform. New South Wales, which had no divorce system till about 1870, adopted the English Act. Since then the divorce laws have been a specially live question. Three times, in 1878, 1879, and 1881, New South Wales sent home a short Act to enable wives to get divorce for the infidelity of husbands, as husbands could get divorce for the infidelity of their wives. Three times over the bill was vetoed. A strong feeling was engendered, and on the fourth occasion the Colonial Office gave way, when they saw the colony was determined. In 1885 the late Right Hon. W. B. Dalley, who was the most prominent Roman Catholic layman in the colony, brought in a bill much on the lines of the more famous measure of 1887. Again, in 1886, Sir Alfred Stephen, Lieutenant-Governor of the colony, who had been Chief Justice for twenty-five years, and had formerly opposed any change in view of the law as it was then interpreted by Jollie's case, brought in a bill extending the grounds of divorce. It was discussed in every shape and form in the colony, and was received with marked favour in judicial, legal, and lay circles, but the dissolution intervened. The next Parliament, however, passed the bill, and it was sent home, but the Queen's assent was not obtained. Lord Knutsford suggested in a despatch to Lord Carrington three precautionary conditions—(1) that the bill should be presented by another Parliament, so as to show that it was the deliberate determination of the colony; (2) that the other Australian Governments should be communicated with, so as to see whether they were prepared to follow on the same lines, and so secure uniformity; and (3) the substitution of a legal domicile for residence, this being a paramount condition. These conditions were readily complied with, and bills were reintroduced both in New South Wales and South Australia, and would have become law but for the prorogation.

"In Victoria I brought in a bill in 1883 dealing with a great many important matters, such as the custody of children by their mothers, the status of illegitimates, and the provision of some summary remedy for women brutally assaulted by their husbands. It also proposed to adopt the Scotch and New South Wales law of both sexes being on an equality for infidelity, besides reforming the machinery by bringing it up to the later improvements of the English system. The bill was received with very great favour, and passed by large majorities in the Lower House, but in order to get the bill through the Upper House, in consequence of the usual block at the end of the session, the debateable clause extending the ground of divorce was dropped by Dr. Hearn, who had charge of the bill. He was a professor of law in the University and Chancellor of the Church of England, and I mention that to show that the opinion of the Church was by no means unanimous in its opposition. When the subject was revived by New South Wales, I reintroduced the bill in 1887, and the subject was debated exhaustively throughout the colony, public opinion being overwhelmingly in its favour. In 1889 Lord Knutsford's conditions were fully and loyally complied with in a bill which passed both Houses, and which now awaits the Royal assent.

"The Churches, it is true, are divided in opinion on the subject, but even in the Church of England there is a strong minority in favour of the new measure. The Presbyterians in Victoria opposed the measure, whereas in New South Wales they were its strongest supporters. The Roman Catholics in Victoria took no action, and some of the other Dissenting bodies were so divided that they could not petition at all. Public opinion as represented through the Parliaments of the colonies is shown to have been overwhelmingly in its favour. Our social circumstances demanded this extension of the divorce laws, and the mind of Australia was firmly made up upon it."

JAPAN IN BOND STREET.

SINCE, many years ago, Mr. Simpson brought home a collection of drawings of the Land of the Rising Sun, the English passion for artistic Japan has grown apace; and so long has this phase of the development of taste kept its hold upon the public that the "Japanese craze" can hardly now be set down to the caprice of fashion. No object of Japanese art but will, if fine, find a ready purchaser; no representative of it but what, if satisfactory, is snapped up at once. Mr. Menpes, who confined himself for the most part to figures and street scenes, met with a phenomenal success, and now Mr. Alfred East, R.I., is receiving similar marks of approval at the hands of an appreciative public—as is proved by the fact that before the private view was over on Saturday last two-thirds of the whole five-score pictures and water-colours had been acquired by purchasers and collectors of repute. The reason of Mr. East's success is not far to seek. A painter of great dexterity and knowledge, highly sensitive to the charm of colour, and of naturally poetic instinct, he found in Japan all the essentials that could inspire one of his temperament.

Broadly speaking, Mr. East's exhibition at the Fine Art Society's Gallery consists of two divisions—oil and water colours—the majority of them smallish in size on account of difficulties of transport. But two or three are distinctly "important." The splendid solemnity of the mountain at the moment of dawn in "A Roseate Flush on Fuji" (81), as seen from the Lake of Hara, is admirably shown by the rich sapphire shadows, which are set off by the amber sky, while tender multi-coloured tints light up the peak. With this poetic representation may be compared "Boats sailing back to Yahase on the Lake of Biwa" (16), in which is portrayed one of the eight celebrated sights of the lake. The moon has just risen to challenge the departing sun, and diffuses her soft light through the moisture-laden atmosphere, while the rich and varied hues of the Japanese maple-trees fill the picture with rich but delicate colour. The third large picture, "A Distant View of Kobe and the Inland Sea" (98), is in direct contrast to the other two, and is typical of that full half of the whole collection which deals with the sunlight and blossom, the tea-house and temple of the country. It is curiously full of light and colour, and is among the chief successes of the exhibition. Of the rest of the number we need hardly speak, save to point out that Mr. East has wrought them almost entirely with his familiar English touch, only once or twice, as in "Moist Heat" (14), relapsing into the Japanese method of simplicity and dainty suggestion. That they are not all equally pleasing is due rather to their subjects than to their execution; for, with the sole exception of one canvas, they display the full capacity of their author for delicacy, good drawing, harmonious colour, and a general sense of elegance and grace. But is it not a little strange that the invitation cards and catalogues should have been printed on a Japanese design topsy-turvy?

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

All the German election returns are now in, with the exception of five. Allotting these five seats to their probable holders (2 Centre, 1 Conservative, 1 National Liberal, 1 Democrat), we arrive at the following table, in which we include for comparison the figures of the two previous elections:—

	1890	1887	1884
Cartel—			
German Conservatives	72	90	77
Imperialists or Free Conservatives	21	39	28
National Liberals	42	104	51
	135	233	156
Centre—			
Ultramontanes	106	99	99
Liberals—			
Freisinnigen, or Radicals	67	31	24
Democrats, or Volkspartei	10	0	8
	77	31	32
Social Democrats	36	11	24
Minor Groups—			
Poles	16	13	16
Alsace-Lorrainers	10	15	15
Savages or Independents, *i.e.*, Danes, Guelphs, Anti-Semites	17	5	12

It is well to have these figures before one in reading the report of the speech made by the Emperor yesterday. After the usual sentences of self-laudation, the Emperor went on to say:—

I have yet to do many things for which I need help and assistance, and in this respect I rely especially on the Mark of Brandenburg. I shall welcome every one who will help me, but whoever attempts to hinder me must himself bear the consequences.

The first of the many things the Emperor has to do is, it would seem, to construct a majority out of the not very promising materials of the new Reichstag, in which one thing only is certain—namely, that the parties most likely to hinder the Emperor will be very well able to look after themselves.

Unless the Emperor throws himself into the arms of the Liberals and Socialists and finally drops the anti-Socialist Bill—which is not a very probable supposition—he will be forced to make terms with the Centre. It is important, therefore, to know what the Centre is likely to ask. Here is its programme for the new Reichstag as drawn up by the *Germania*:—

1. "To advance the aims of Christianity."
2. "A full measure of social reform."
3. To maintain Protection.

There are some other clauses, but they are mere surplusage. "The aims of Christianity" mean, of course, to the Ultramontanes the interests of the Church. The policy of the Centre, therefore, is—(1) Protection, (2) Social reform, (3) entire abrogation of the May Laws.

Mr. Chaplin is easily pleased. "It was very fortunate for them just now," he said at Stamford yesterday, "that they had the Report of the Special Commission before them." Considering that this was the fact on which Mr. Chaplin's colleagues in St. Pancras relied for victory, and that it resulted, on the contrary, in defeat, Mr. Chaplin is decidedly a sanguine man.

Lord George Hamilton is more sagacious. He also, it will be remembered, had a special issue on which he appealed to the St. Pancras electors. They were called on, he said, to denounce Mr. Labouchere and to approve of the Government for respecting persons and neglecting to bring titled suspects to trial. St. Pancras rejected the appeal; and we are not surprised, therefore, that Lord George Hamilton should have said at Acton yesterday that "he did not want to say anything more about the matter."

Underground railway travelling, even at the unprecedented depth of sixty feet, is not so objectionable as may be supposed by people whose experience has been gained on sulphurous Metropolitan lines. The experimental run in the subway from the City to the Elephant and Castle, which the directors made yesterday, demonstrated that a perfectly pure current of air can be maintained at that abnormal depth by the use of electric traction, and moreover that a very rapid means of suburban conveyance will shortly be established. The comparatively small diameter of the tunnel, and the windowless carriages, give one the idea of being shot through a pneumatic tube; and who will assert that the next development will not be in that direction? Meanwhile subways of the Southwark class are sure to grow into favour in overcrowded cities, possessing as they do notable advantages as compared with either existing underground or overhead railroads.

The annual Report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting, just issued, shows that there is plenty of hope and room for all discontented youths who may wish to take the Queen's shilling this year. A great many time-expired men came home from India this winter to be discharged or to swell the Reserve, and it is anticipated that during this year there will be an exceptionally large crop of such transfers. It is calculated, therefore, that 34,500 recruits will be needed—five thousand odd more than those who "first put this uniform on" last year. The strikes do not seem to have swelled the number of intending recruits. The Inspector-General recommends some system of giving Government employment to well-conducted soldiers who have served seven years with the colours. Most of these retire in the prime of life, but without due skill, to civil pursuits.

The chief question suggested by the Davitt-Le Caron controversy in the *Times* is this: Why was not Dr. Anderson called to substantiate Le Caron? Two reasons, and two reasons only, occur to us. One: a fear on the part of the *Times* and the Government that Dr. Anderson's cross-examination would rivet the connection between them. The other: a knowledge on the part of the *Times* that Dr. Anderson would be bound to admit he did not implicitly believe Le Caron. The latter gentleman now declares that Anderson's record (dictated by Le Caron) of the famous alleged interview with Mr. Parnell "has been in the possession of the Government since the night in question, May 23, 1881." Then why in the world did not the *Times* call Dr. Anderson to state this fact? A passage in Sir Charles Russell's speech suggests the explanation:—

The attitude of the Government at that time towards the Irish leaders was one of active, stern hostility. They would have been only too glad if they could have got hold of any tangible fact which would have brought home to Mr. Parnell or to any of his colleagues complicity in enterprises beyond the law.

As nothing was ever done with Le Caron's report of his wonderful interview, we can only suppose that Dr. Anderson or his superiors did not think much of it.

This is a rather ugly bit of news from the City of Gold. The relations between British and Boer in the Transvaal will hardly follow the peaceful line of development predicted by our special correspondent unless the former behave better. President Kruger, it seems, was on a conciliatory visit to Johannesburg, attempting to reconcile "my diggers" (as he has taken to calling them) to the no doubt very exasperating delays and drawbacks of his railway policy. A disorderly mob, to mark their dissatisfaction with his speeches, interrupted the President, tore down the flag of the Republic from the Government buildings, surrounded the magistrate's house where the President was receiving a deputation, and there committed similar outrages, to the tune of "Rule Britannia." Then the armed police arrived, and the demonstration seems to have concluded abruptly. It must be remembered that Johannesburg is primarily a community of brokers and promoters, and that these gentry have just begun to feel the pinch of that depression which is largely the sequel to their own dishonesty. We hear, for instance, that three hundred brokers have ceased to be members of the Exchange, owing to inability to pay the annual fee of a pound or two required for membership. Hence, probably, these tears. It is to be hoped that the Boer, who dislikes being hectored in his own country as much as an Englishman would, will not have his back so put up by this kind of thing as to retard the developments to which we are looking.

THE POLITICAL POET.

Facit indignatio versus. The following effusion has been sent to us by a distinguished classical scholar, as a "remonstrance," he explains, against the "political blackballing at the Athenæum, which I consider degrading to the character of the club as a literary academy." Beyond these scanty prolegomena, the indignant classic has forgotten to append any explanatory notes; and we confess that, with the critical apparatus at our disposal, we can but dimly surmise that the "unwary owls" adumbrate Mr. Flanagan's Unionist backers who did not poll up, and that the "dusky tribe" signifies the black balls cast by the other side. But why "stinks not of ambrosia"? Why should the tribe stink?—and why ambrosia? We give it up:—

ATHENA'S OWLS ASLEEP.

Unwary owls! where did ye doze and mope,
When twoscore of the dusky tribe, that stinks
Not of ambrosia, burrowed through the chinks
Of wise Athena's fane—ye, who should grope
With quickened sight in darkness till she ope
Her azure eye? Our Parthenon, methinks,
Deserved a keener watch than one which winks
At such, and suffers such to interlope.
"Black' is the badge of Hell" (so saith the Bard)
"The hue of dungeons and the scowl of night."
Black be the favour of that felon guard,
Whose politics, as soot, deface her light,
And make the Olympian precinct of Pall-mall
A house, where mice with the Immortals dwell.

Then, here are two lays celebrating current episodes of Mr. Balfour's *régime*:—

I.—"WINKING AT THE PIG."

Edward McGinley, of Kilult, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, in default of giving bail, at Falcarragh last week, for alleged intimidation of pig-buyers, for the purpose of preventing them from dealing with one Charles Gallagher. The evidence was that the defendant had "winked at the pig," and so directed attention to it.

So the Irish have learnt they are wrong if they think
That a pig is a person at whom they may wink;
Mr. Balfour at last has a right to look big,
For the man is in prison who winked at the pig.

'Twas on this wise: the culprit was haled into court,
And accused of improperly winking; in short,
Though they would not pretend that he wanted to prig,
He had winked with one eye at a boycotted pig.

Said the Court, "It is plain what the man must have meant,
For the pig is the party that pays for the rent;
The connection is clear, and it's painful to think
Of the slight to the landlord conveyed in the wink.

"If to wink at a pig he regards as a joke,
He will find he has purchased his pig in a poke,
For we cannot in conscience contentedly think
Of the future recurrence of any such wink.

"Now a cat, if it pleases, may wink at a king,
But to wink at a pig is another-guess thing;
He must learn that R.M.'s, tho' they can't wear a wig,
Can imprison a culprit who ogles a pig.

"Yet we fain would have mercy, and cannot but shrink
From the thought of a gaol for a thing like a wink;
Would he wear a green shade on his eyes, or consent
To a pair of blue glasses, his winks to prevent?

Would he promise with both eyes wide open to stare
When he next meets a pig on its way to the fair?
For 'tis only one optic, authorities think,
That can justly be charged with committing a wink.

"You refuse? Very well, sir, our duty is plain;
'Twill be summer ere you spy a porker again:
Three months in a prison will teach you, I think,
'Tis a crime, when a pig may be passing, to wink."

J. L. J

II.—THE LAY OF THE "LEINSTER LEADER."

Colonel Forbes and Mr. Mercer, having nothing else to do,
Sat and read the *Leinster Leader* with the well-intentioned view
Of accusing and imprisoning a journalist or two.

Ex-policeman and ex-soldier, never pair were more discreet:
There's no training better fits one for an Irish judgment-seat
Than the pipe-clay life in barracks, or the Peeler's lonely beat.

So these legal luminaries read their *Leinster Leader* through
Till a Land League meeting furnished them the necessary clue
For the little bit of law-and-order work they had to do.

Then they hit on one O'Connor, and confronting him in court,
"My good man," said they, "to cut a tedious legal process short,
You will have to go to gaol, you know, for writing that report."

Quoth O'Connor, "Well, your honour, it is not to be denied
That the gaol's a proper place for any patriot who's been tried—
But until I'm proved to be the man, I'd rather stay outside."

Then the *guendeau* warrior glanced at the ex-guardian of the street,
And the ex-policeman just glanced back, and murmured "No retreat!"
Strong in legal knowledge garnered on the lone, sequestered beat.

"Where's the proof?" asks counsel Healy. "Proof, sir? *We* have not a doubt!
And if our supreme acumen you insidiously flout,
We'll not only lock the client in—we'll turn his lawyer out!"

Then they packed O'Connor off to gaol, declined to state a case,
And, no doubt, were very deeply pained when in another place
Things before Chief Baron Palles wore a rather different face.

Said the Baron, while his visage wore the most serene of smiles,
"Very worthy are their worships, very wary are their wiles,
But they fail of legal knowledge by a good three hundred miles."

So the sentence it was quashed, and poor O'Connor was set free:
'Twas a curious little bit of law-and-order, you'll agree;
Only that's the way they manage things across the Irish sea.

A WHOLESOME FAMILY BEVERAGE.—ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is entirely free of spirit and supplies a delicious drink in water, assisting digestion, cooling and purifying the blood. Recommended by the *Lancet*. Purchasers should order ROSE'S CORDIAL, and obtain the Genuine Article.

ANCIENT WINCHESTER BY ITS DEAN.*

No better man could have been chosen by the "able editors" of the excellent series of Historic Towns to write on Winchester than Dr. Kitchin, the present Dean. He has brought to the task not only the well-trained intelligence of the Historic School at Oxford, but also the mind of one who, in spite of the narrowing influence on a don and a dean, has remained open to modern ideas and principles of progress. Therefore, Dean Kitchin has produced a capital book on England's ancient capital. It is full of "original research" and modern comments. Naturally, the chief attention has been devoted to the Cathedral and the Castle history, for the really interesting part of the history of Winchester is the period when other places had no history to speak of. The glory of Winchester finally departed in the reign of Henry III.,—"Henry of Winchester,"—who "expected to be repaid in hard cash and amusement for the disastrous honour he had done the town by being born in the castle there." Under him Winchester and England alike were plundered by the foreign favourites, of whom Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester, and his son, Peter of Rivaulx, the "rock and the stone in one," "the destruction of those who sail the seas," as Roger Bacon in a Latin pun told the King, were the hungriest. In return, however, Henry III. (the builder, we must not forget, of the present Westminster Abbey) left behind him one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind,—the Great Hall of the Castle of Winchester, now, as Dr. Kitchin aptly styles it, the "Salle des Pas Perdus," of the Assize Courts.

At present Winchester reverses the old Greek saying—it is not its men but its walls that make it a city, except so far as "Winchester men" (as the youthful Wykehamists, mindful of their motto of "Manners makyth man," delight to dub themselves) shed a glory on their adopted home from outside the walls in "the College of the Blessed Mary of Winton, near Winchester." But in old days to be a Winchester man was to be a citizen of no mean city. The English Chronicle, which Alfred the Great had begun here and continued with his own Royal hand to 891, records the death in 897 of "Beowulf, Wicgerefa, of Winteceastre," or town-reeve or bailiff, at a time when "of the old London of the Romans and the East Saxons nothing remained but the broken wall, a wide space empty of inhabitants, a waste of ruins." It was with the aid of Winchester men that in 827 or 828 Egbert became "rex totius Britannia," and founded a "united" kingdom. Under Canute Winchester was the capital not only of England but of a Scandinavian empire. His veritable crown was to be seen above the high altar of the cathedral till the Reformation. He gave to the cathedral also S. Catherine's Hill and its surroundings, which Wykehamists still call *par excellence* "Hills," as Canute did. Canute, like Alfred and the other pre-Norman kings, lived not in the present castle, which the Conqueror began, but in the present Bishop's palace at Wolvesey, a name which probably gave rise to the story of the tribute of wolves' heads paid to King Edgar.

The bones of all these people are preserved in the chests above the side screens of the cathedral choir, which were made by Bishop Fox about 1500, the founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, but they were only in substitution for chests made by Bishop Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, 400 years before, who had collected the royal and episcopal remains and mingled them together; so that Canute and Emma his wife, mother of Edward the Confessor, and William Rufus lie together in the same grave. It seems that the tomb of William Rufus (which lies in the middle of the choir, and serves, or did serve, as a useful hat-place for the college boys who attended cathedral on Sundays) is not really his.

By the time of the Conquest London had become the real chief town of England, though Winchester still remained the official capital. Hence it was that Domesday Book was compiled and for many years kept at Winchester. There was the Treasury, that "Hoard" the seizure of which made Henry I. King instead of Robert of Normandy, and Stephen instead of Matilda. There were the royal mints and the standard measures, so that Winchester measure became the customary standard. The royal hawkery (*Domus Hafoc*) and the royal sea-fowlery (*Domus Safugel*) were there. The cathedral no doubt in part owes its enormous size—it was intended to be 40 ft. longer than it is now, though it is the longest in England—to the fact that it was the royal church, as well as the richest see in the kingdom. But being the capital was by no means a matter of profit in those days. Winchester was the most heavily taxed town in the kingdom. In Stephen's reign it became a battlefield, and Bishop Henry from Wolvesey besieged Matilda in the castle and destroyed the greater part of the city. It was small compensation to the citizens that this warlike bishop nearly succeeded in making Winchester an archbishopric, with seven bishops under it. Indeed, the greatness of its bishop was one of the main causes perhaps that the city ceased to be great. His "soke" extended over a great slice of the city and its suburbs, to the exclusion of civic government; and during the great S. Giles' Fair, for centuries the chief market of England, the keys of the city were surrendered to the bishop, and his officers in fair and city superseded the officers of the town.

Notwithstanding all which, at the end of the thirteenth century a Jew advising a French apprentice to emigrate to England, tells him to avoid London as the *sentina gentium*—"there dwell all the tribes of cheats and scoundrels;" and Canterbury, "where you will find all the riff-raff of England congregated together to worship a man—I don't know his name—formerly the arch-priest of Canterbury. His votaries lie dead at the head of every street, victims of hunger and idleness." But at Winchester "is the school of all who aim to live well and to thrive. Here men are men"—words which, substituting "here boys are men," are clearly prophetic of the College—"here is bread and wine in plenty. . . . The citizens so civil and faithful, the women so fair and pure that I declare I am half tempted to become a Christian when I am among such Christians as they are." Unfortunately, however, "they lie like watchmen, though it is only in telling tales. Nowhere under the sun are false reports so easily fabricated." Printing House-square, seemingly, then stood in Winchester, for this Jew was tried for having sacrificed the French apprentice, but was triumphantly acquitted. Perhaps this Winchester peculiarity for "tales" accounts for the story of S. Swithun and the rain, the only foundation for which seems to be that when Bishop Ethelwold translated his bones in 971 from just outside the minster door to a shrine inside, the dead bishop "protested weeping," that he was too modest a man for so august a place. An eyewitness tells the tale of the translation, which took place before King Edgar and Dunstan, and the only liquids which appeared were "wines and liquor countless," at the feast which followed.

* "Winchester." By G. W. Kitchin, D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Winchester. Historic Towns. (Longmans, Green, and Co.)

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

BURDETT, HENRY C. "Burdett's Official Intelligence for 1890." [Half bound. Pp. 1562.]

DOWSETT, C.F. "Striking Events in Irish History." (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.) [Written from the Unionist standpoint. Cloth. Pp. 451.]

DRUMMOND, HENRY, F.R.S.E. "Nyassaland." (Hodder and Stoughton.) [Travel sketches in our new protectorate, selected from "Tropical Africa." Paper covers. Pp. 118. Price 1s.]

WILKINS, A. S., Litt.D. "Roman Literature." (Macmillan and Co.) [The newest volume of the "History and Literature Primers." Cloth. Pp. 130. Price 1s.]

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROAD, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN MEXICO.

TEN THOUSAND MILES IN TEN YEARS.

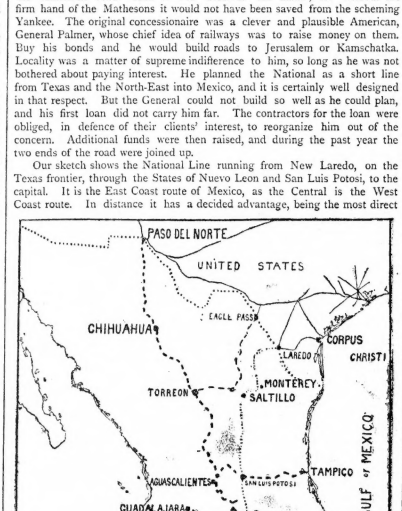
At the beginning of the decade just closed Mexico had barely 600 miles of railway, and at the end of it there were nearly ten thousand miles. In 1880, when President Diaz took the initiative in railway building which has so honourably distinguished his administration, there was only one completed line in the country—the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz. Concessions had been granted for the Mexican Central and the Mexican National, and a start had been made with the Central; but they were enterprises of such dubious outlook that London, Paris, and New York had to be scoured up and down for capital to make even the preliminary surveys. As was to be expected, they both broke down before they were half finished, and some heroic financing was needed to pull them through. Only within the past few months has the Mexican National succeeded in filling up the gap of several hundred miles which long separated its northern section, running from the United States frontier at Laredo, and its southern section running up from the City of Mexico. The Central got through its measles and other infantile diseases more easily. The financial crisis of 1883, which extended from Boston to the City of Mexico, brought it to a sudden standstill; and during that critical time its seven per cent. mortgage bonds might have been bought in any quantity under 40. It was English capital and courage which set both these important undertakings on their legs again. The Central was rejuvenated and reorganized in 1884, its mortgage bonds having been scaled down to 4 per cent., and income bonds afterwards given for the other 3 per cent. The two together are now worth over par, and few more profitable bits of business have of late come to London than the Mexican Central Reorganization.

The Mexican Central is pre-eminently the trunk line of Mexico. The original main line from the Rio Grande (Paso del Norte) to the capital is over twelve hundred miles in length. Its east and west division, which has just been finished, starts from the new port of Tampico on the Atlantic, and passing westward through the ancient but rising City of San Luis Potosi, it joins the main line at Aguascalientes, within a few hours' ride of the City of Mexico. This is the new route from the Gulf of Mexico into the interior, which is expected to shake the supremacy of Vera Cruz, hitherto unchallenged since the discovery of the country. From Tampico to Aguascalientes is about 260 miles, and from Aguascalientes to the City of Mexico is another 250 miles, making 510 miles, against the 295 miles of the Vera Cruz route.

It is claimed for Tampico, as a set-off to its longer distance, that when properly opened it will be a much more convenient port than Vera Cruz, its charges materially lower, the railway gradients far easier than those of the Vera Cruz line, and its capitalization not a third as large. However the fight goes on between the combatants themselves, it promises unmixed benefit to Mexico in the form of cheaper transport. Till lately it cost on an average three times as much to carry imported goods from the coast up to the City of Mexico as to transport them from Europe to the coast. Including the Tampico division, the Mexican Central has now about fifteen hundred miles of main line, all in first-class order and well equipped. It has besides three hundred miles of branches into the various mining and agricultural districts on either side of its route, the principal one being from Irapunto to Guadalajara. It is a system of eighteen hundred miles, which when completed will have cost less than £11,000 per mile.

The Mexican National, which comes next it in size, is distinguished as the Matheson road. And it well deserves the name; for without the firm hand of the Mathesons it would not have been saved from the scheming Yankee. The original concessionaire was a clever and plausible American, General Palmer, whose chief idea of railways was to raise money on them. Buy his bonds and he would build roads to Jerusalem or Kamschatka. Locality was a matter of supreme indifference to him, so long as he was not bothered about paying interest. He planned the National as a short line from Texas and the North-East into Mexico, and it is certainly well designed in that respect. But the General could not build so well as he could plan, and his first loan did not carry him far. The contractors for the loan were obliged, in defence of their clients' interest, to reorganize him out of the concern. Additional funds were then raised, and during the past year the two ends of the road were joined up.

Our sketch shows the National Line running from New Laredo, on the Texas frontier, through the States of Nuevo Leon and San Luis Potosi, to the capital. It is the East Coast route of Mexico, as the Central is the West Coast route. In distance it has a decided advantage, being the most direct



road to New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, and all points east of the Mississippi. Per contra it is a narrow-gauge road, and the northern section has some rough country to go through. Gradually, however, it is getting into good shape, and its earnings have begun to show a very satisfactory expansion. Between the northern ends of the National and the Central a cross road will be seen starting from Eagle Pass and running diagonally down to Torreon on the Central. It is the International line belonging to C. P. Huntington, of Central Pacific notoriety. He built it as an offshoot of his Southern Pacific system, and his first intention was to go right across Mexico to the Pacific coast at Mazatlan.

South of the City of Mexico the railways are much shorter than to the north. Till recently there was only one—the Mexican or so called English road running from Vera Cruz up to the capital. On the Stock Exchange it is still the best known of Mexican roads, but since competition set in it has fallen greatly from its high estate. Not only has its monopoly been attacked from the north, but a parallel or rather an interlacing line is now being rapidly built alongside of it. The Interoceanic began life as a thing of shreds and patches, little bits having been built here and there under concessions from various States. Eighteen months ago it came into English hands, and the gaps are being filled up. By the end of the present year the Interoceanic will be a fourth trunk line for Mexico. There are besides various local lines which need only be mentioned—the mineral line from the city of Mexico to Pachuca, where a large amount of English money is invested in mines; the Mexican Southern, which is to open up the hitherto neglected State of Oaxaca and the famous Tehuantepec; a second Panama Railway, which crosses the narrow neck at the lower end of Mexico, dividing the Atlantic from the Pacific

THE MONEY-LENDER AND THE MAGISTRATE.

A WORCESTERSHIRE county magistrate (whose card is enclosed) presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and ventures to think that the publication of the enclosed correspondence may be of general interest, as also of service in once more exposing the system practised by financial "touts." This exposure of 80 per cent. per annum interest, besides visions of "blackmail" haunting the wretched borrower until quit of such a bargain, should tend to diminish the business of such "financiers," who seek for dupes by a free use of official directories.

Edgbaston, February 22.

(Copy.) St. ..... Street, London, S.W., Feb. 12.

.....Financiers

SIR,—Should you require an advance on note of hand, with or without security, we ensure absolute privacy and expedition. Your obedient servants,

.....

A. M. C. ....., Esq.

N.B.—The above address being essentially private, the name is not on the door, so please note well the address.

(Copy.) Edgbaston, 13th Feb., 1890.

SIRS,—Yours of the 12th inst. For an advance of £500 for 12 months, what would your terms and conditions be, on note of hand, without security?—Yours, &c., A. M. C.....

Messrs. ....., London.

(Copy.) Private. St. ..... Street, London, S.W., Feb. 14, 1890.

SIR,—In reply to your letter we should make the advance in the way stated, dispensing with references, &c., and treating it as a confidential matter, only we must ask you to give us one or two particulars of your position. Will you kindly state what liabilities you have outstanding in the way of promissory notes or bills (of exchange) and amount of your income and from what sources derived, mentioning if you have property coming to you by will. We will then send you by return post and state inclusive cost of the advance.—We are, Sir, yours obediently, ...

A. M. C. ....., Esq. Edgbaston, 15th February, 1890.

(Copy.)

SIRS,—Your note of the 14th does not reply to my inquiry of the previous day. I must know your terms and conditions, stating inclusive cost of proposed advance before I consider further your spontaneous offer of the 12th inst., and the giving of the information for which you now ask. Please reply by return.—Yours, &c., A. M. C.....

Messrs. ....., London.

(Copy.) Private. St. ..... Street, London, S.W., Feb. 17, 1890.

SIR,—Permit us to point out that in asking you for the particulars stated we remarked that they were in lieu of other references or inquiries, and we think you will agree that some information as to one's position is requisite in a matter of this kind and where previous business has not taken place. To save time, we beg to enclose a note of hand for which £500 net would be remitted you, and if you approve please return signed with the particulars referred to, and the matter shall be at once attended to. Necessarily the rate is higher than with security, but the transaction is private, and it is done at once. The note is made for six months; when it falls due you can renew the whole sum if you don't wish to pay it off, or if you would like to pay a part and let the remainder be carried on, such balance will be renewed at the same proportionate rate as now charged. If you are away, and from any cause the note is not paid or renewed, then interest is chargeable for such excess time as it runs beyond the due date as expressed on the note. We cannot very well send you the cash through the post, the usual safest course is to pay bank notes into your bankers, or to their London agents.

The bankers would not know what the transaction was, our name would not be given, and no inquiry or remark would be made. The note requires signing at the foot of it, and also on the back, and should be made formally payable at your bankers, although it will not be presented. Yours obediently,

A. M. C. ....., Esq. .....

(Copy.)

SIRS,—I wish you to discount my Promissory Note dated this 18th February, 1890, at six months for seven hundred pounds (£700), and to pay the full agreed consideration for it, being Five hundred pounds, to the credit of my account with [bankers' names] at [address].—Yours, &c.

[Sign here] .....

(Copy.) £700 0 0 London, 18th February, 1890.

[Sign on back also.]

Bill or Note Seven Shillings.	Six months after date I promise to pay to my own order the sum of seven hundred pounds for value received, with interest thereon, from the day the same becomes due till paid at and after the rate of one shilling in the pound per month.

Payable at..... } [Sign here] .....
} back also.] [And address] .....

(Copy.) Edgbaston, 19th February, 1890.

SIRS,—The information given in your note of yesterday is just what I wanted, but you acted with unbusinesslike haste in sending a stamped form of note of hand. This correspondence furnishes me, for the first time in my life, with an insight into the mode by which persons who may temporarily need money—generally young men of inexperience and struggling professional men—are tempted to obtain it, at a ruinous rate of interest, by means of touting letters such as that which you sent me on the 12th inst. I had no other object in view in replying to your letter, and I shall now publish the correspondence, omitting of course your name—for the benefit of the public at large, and as a warning to young men in particular. As I desire to retain the note of hand, I send the value of the stamp, namely 7s., by postal order, under registered cover.—Yours, &c., A. M. C.....

Messrs....., London.

The Ladies' Corner.

THE NEWEST RIDING SKIRT.

There is no sign at the riding-habit makers, that the cross-saddle is to be adopted by women. The diligent correspondence that is going on over the matter may have the effect of bringing out a fleeting variation on the old skirt. There are, it is true, a few women who wear breeches. One lady rides out on a cross-saddle, discarding a skirt altogether, and attired in ordinary riding trousers. But her boldness does not carry her beyond the privacy of her own grounds. This is merely an eccentricity, nothing more. There is a saddler who makes cross-saddles for women, but he does not find the sale over large. One of the riding-habit makers has made a new skirt for a side-saddle which is a combination of both skirt and breeches. It is in fact an adaptation of the divided skirt to riding purposes. The skirt is divided at the back, and the loose material used to form a sort of leglet. In this skirt there is nothing to catch on to the saddle in the event of the rider having a fall.

MR. RUSKIN ON "A TRUE LADY."

There is a little passage in Mrs. Richmond Ritchie's article on "John Ruskin" in the current number of *Harper* which is well worth quoting in these days, when the notions of what constitutes a lady are getting more and more confused. The whole article, by the way, written in the picturesque and pleasing style of Thackeray's clever daughter, is delightful reading. The passage in question reads as follows:—

I further remember, among other things, after his (Ruskin's) little lecture upon "True Knights," a delightful description of what a true lady should be. "A princess a washerwoman," he said; "yes, a washerwoman! To see that all is fair and clean, to wash with water, to cleanse and purify wherever she went, to set disorderly things in orderly array—this was a woman's mission." Which sentence has often occurred to me since then at irritating moments of household administration. Ruskin has written something not unlike it in his lecture upon "Queen's Gardens," but how different is the impression left, even by such printers' type as his, from that of the words of the voice flowing on in its delightful measure! And as I think of it all, once more we seem to be back again sitting by that tea-table which, like that one in Grimm's fairy story, seemed ever spread for wandering guests with cakes from the oven; roses, berries, crimson and yellow; jugs of cream from the dairy hard by.

MR. GLADSTONE AND ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Mr. Gladstone has addressed the following letter to the Rev. R. W. Dobie, of Blochairn Free Church, Glasgow:—

Dear Sir,—Many years ago—I think in 1874—I expressed in two pamphlets my opinion as to the demands which appeared to me to be made from Rome upon our Roman Catholic fellow subjects. There was at that time a very full response, and I gave my opinion that whatever their demands might be, their allegiance to the Crown of this kingdom was sound, firm, and unimpeachable. Since that time this contention has received striking confirmation in Ireland, from the conduct both of the Parliamentary party and of the clergy; and I hope no one will desire now to retain two isolated and perfectly ineffectual remnants of a system which belonged to other times and circumstances, and of which the justification has wholly passed away.—Yours very faithfully, W. E. GLADSTONE.

NOTICES.

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THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *and* PALL MALL BUDGET *can be obtained at Neal's Library, 248, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Galignani's Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and at the Kiosques facing the Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines.*

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. This and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Herr Schalkenbach, with his mysterious Orchestrion; Professor Baker's Naval Spectacle, "The Armada;" M. Servais Le Roy, the Marvellous Belgian Conjuror; Rika Zulia, the heroine of the lofty wire; the Beautiful Lulu; the Leovilles, Pantomimists; the Troubadour Quartette; Mdlle. Cora, Bicyclist; the Wonderful Haytors; George Sylvester, Vocalist; the Barnes Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe; Oscar and Charley Barnum's Zulus; Tyrrell, Continental Fred Fardon, the American Champion Weight Lifter; Adelaide and Lilian. Open at 12, close at 11.30 P.M. Admission 1s., children 6d. MAGNETTA, novel illusion, on view all day. Dr. ONOFRIO, the Remarkable Strength Tester, in the Theatre, at 4.5 and 9.30.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS' EXHIBITION.—Music all day from 12 to 10 P.M. Recitals by Mr. Mull on the New Organ from 12 to 2, and 6 to 7.30. Mr. SERGOLL'S Jungfrau Kapelle Swiss Band and Mountain Singers, in National Costume, as played before her Majesty the Queen at Balmoral, on fifty different Instruments, from 2 to 4. The Grand Orchestra, conducted by Mr. HENRY TINNEY, from 4 to 6 and 7.30 to 10. Open from 10 till 10. Admission 1s.; children under twelve 6d.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Cheap Restaurant. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN.

NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

GRAND CANARY HOTEL SANTA CATALINA.—The finest winter climate in the world.—This charming hotel stands on the sea, and is surrounded by its own beautifully laid-out grounds. The hotel is replete with every modern improvement, and the sanitary arrangements leave nothing to be desired. Information may be obtained and plans seen at the offices of the CANARY ISLANDS CO., 1, LAURENCE POUNTNEY-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON.—The HOTEL ALBEMARLE, corner of Albemarle-street and Piccadilly. NOW OPEN.—This palatial Hotel is Now Open for the reception of Visitors. It is fitted up in the most luxurious style, and is one of the most select Hotels in Europe. Cuisine and Wines of the highest class. The Hotel Albemarle is under the personal management of the Proprietor, Mr. A. L. VOGEL.

MR. R. DISRAELI'S PENSION AND SUCCESSOR.

ANOTHER OF LORD HALSBURY'S APPOINTMENTS.

The pension to be given to Mr. Ralph Disraeli, who lately retired from the office of Clerk Assistant in the House of Lords, was not determined upon when his resignation was announced by the Lord Chancellor, but the question of the amount was referred to the Select Committee on House of Lords Offices for consideration. That committee has recommended a pension of £1,500 a year. Mr. Disraeli's salary was £2,100. The Lord Chancellor appointed his Secretary of Presentations, the Hon. E. P. Thesiger (whose emolument in that capacity was £450, but who was also on the House of Lords Office staff) as Mr. Disraeli's successor. By his appointment the scandal was passed over, though Black Rod Committee had some time ago recommended that the Clerk of Parliaments, who formerly had these appointments, should have the right to nominate one of those clerks to the position now given to Mr. Thesiger.

HER MAJESTY IN LONDON.

The Queen, after the Drawing Room, went out for a drive in Hyde Park yesterday, and in the evening had a family dinner party at the Palace, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princesses Victoria and Maud, the Duke of Edinburgh, and other members of the Royal Family being present. According to present arrangements, her Majesty, with the Court, will leave Buckingham Palace shortly after five o'clock this afternoon on her return to Windsor.

THE ATTACK ON MR. TAULBEE.

A Reuter's telegram from Washington says:—Mr. Taulbee had a serious relapse last night.

THE SALFORD GAS SCANDAL.

The Salford Town Council decided yesterday to petition Parliament for the appointment of a Royal Commission to hold a thorough inquiry into the late gas frauds in the borough.

LORD COLERIDGE AT THE OLD BAILEY.

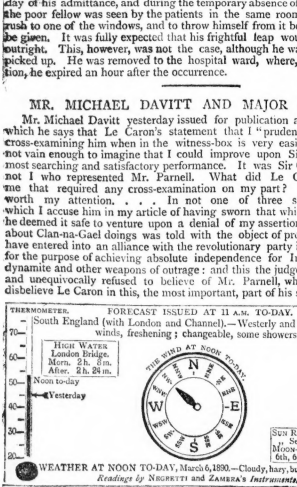
Owing to the bad state of health of the various judges, the Lord Chief Justice is sitting at the Central Criminal Court to-day. His lordship has not attended the Old Bailey for twelve months, and it was half-past ten o'clock this morning before he appeared on the bench.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A LUNATIC.

A terrible case of self-destruction occurred at an early hour on Tuesday morning at the South Yorkshire Lunatic Asylum, Wadsley, when a patient named George Grayput an end to his existence by leaping from a window about 45 ft. above the ground. About twenty minutes to twelve on the night of the same day of his admittance, and during the temporary absence of the ward attendant, the poor fellow was seen by the patients in the same room to jump out of bed, rush to one of the windows, and to throw himself from it before an alarm could be given. It was fully expected that his frightful leap would have killed him outright. This, however, was not the case, although he was unconscious when picked up. He was removed to the hospital ward, where, despite every attention, he expired an hour after the occurrence.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT AND MAJOR LE CARON.

Mr. Michael Davitt yesterday issued for publication a communication in which he says that Le Caron's statement that I "prudently abstained" from cross-examining him when in the witness-box is very easily replied to. I was not vain enough to imagine that I could improve upon Sir Charles Russell's most searching and satisfactory performance. It was Sir Charles Russell and not I who represented Mr. Parnell. What did Le Caron swear against me that required any cross-examination on my part? Absolutely nothing worth my attention. . . . In not one of three specific instances in which I accuse him in my article of having sworn that which was not true, has he deemed it safe to venture upon a denial of my assertions. His whole story about Clan-na-Gael doings was told with the object of proving Mr. Parnell to have entered into an alliance with the revolutionary party in America as such, for the purpose of achieving absolute independence for Ireland my means of dynamite and other weapons of outrage: and this the judges have unanimously and unequivocally refused to believe of Mr. Parnell, which means that they disbelieve Le Caron in this, the most important, part of his story for the *Times*.


THERMOMETER.
BAROMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
South England (with London and Channel).—Westerly and north-westerly winds, freshening; changeable, some showers.
HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 2h. 8m. After. 2h. 24m.
Noon to-day
Yesterday
THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY
Yesterday
Noon to-day
Sun Rises 6h. 36 m.
Sets 5h. 47 m.
Moon—Full M., O 6th, 9h. 48 m. Aft.
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, March 6, 1890.—Cloudy, hazy, but fine; windlight.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA's Instruments.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE THREATENED STRIKE OF COAL MINERS.

THE SITUATION VERY GRAVE.

No further advance has been made towards a settlement of the dispute between the federated coalowners and the representatives of the men, and as a consequence the position is very grave. We hear that several of the colliery owners present were in favour of making an offer of a 5 per cent. advance, and so ending the agitation, as has been done in Durham. But the more influential among the owners held that if only a bold front were shown the men would ultimately give in. The miners' representatives have decided to meet again on the 13th, two days before the notices expire.

All the strikes which have hitherto occurred among colliers have been purely local. The Northumberland and Durham men may have been idle, but the Midlands, from Lancashire to Nottinghamshire, and from West Yorkshire to the Forest of Dean, have been hard at work. The Scottish or the South Wales miners may have struck, but throughout England, from Cumberland to Somersetshire, enough coal has been raised to prevent any but local inconvenience.

These great federations of masters and men have, however, changed all this. If fact and conflagration are not used, and if concessions are not made, we shall in a week's time begin to experience the most extensive colliers' strike of modern times. It is of course quite impossible for us to say whether a strike will occur at the end of next week or not, but we give below two opinions, both those of men who "ought to know." As they differ we leave our readers to form their own opinion on the merits of the case.

I. THERE WON'T BE A STRIKE.

"Strike? Not a bit of it!" said one gentleman who is largely interested in collieries in Lancashire. "There won't be any strike at all, or, if there is, it will only be a tuppeny-halfpenny affair." "Why not?" "Why, because the men will give way. They'd have accepted a five per cent. advance on Tuesday directly if the owners had only put it forward. Trade is going to the bad again, and the men know that." "Have prices of coal fallen?"—"No, but they will fall directly, at least everybody expects so." "Of course things are good at the moment?"—"Yes, owners could easily afford to give 10 per cent. more wages if prices would only keep as they are." "Welsh coals?"—"Well, I don't deny things don't look like falling in South Wales, but that coal is pretty well all sent abroad or used for steamers. It has no influence on the Midlands. I'll tell you what it is, the men in the different districts are not united. They'll sell one another. Those that can get it will follow Durham and take 5 per cent. The others will go in without any advance. The men are frightened. Our men (Lancashire) think the Yorkshire men will sell them, as they did in '81. And if Yorkshire and Lancashire hold out, Warwickshire and South Staffordshire will make terms. No; there'll be no strike this time, you'll see. Colliery owners are not going to have work stopped, either, just when their pits are really paying. They'll make a bit of a golden bridge for the men at the last moment rather."

II.—THERE WILL BE A STRIKE.

The opinion of the other gentleman we sent to, and who is a large wholesale buyer from most of the English coalfields, was as follows:—

"I much regret that the coalowners did not take advantage of the meeting last Tuesday to suggest a compromise, and so leave the way open for a settlement. They seem to me to have treated the delegates (who put forward their case quite clearly and moderately) in rather an offhand manner. As Mr. Pickard said, the owners flung their books in the delegates' faces, knowing very well that though old low-priced contracts may show small profits last year, or even last quarter, those same books will tell a very different tale when the contracts entered into during the last four or five months begin to run out. The men are most determined, and the area of their federation is so large that I cannot see how the masters can possibly stop all supplies for three weeks. Already many of the colliery owners throughout South Staffordshire, South Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Warwickshire have provisionally offered to give the advance, and the temptation of others to follow suit will become irresistible as the 15th comes nearer. It is quite useless for the colliery owners to try and persuade wholesale buyers of coal that they cannot afford to concede the men's demands. The prices of large or round coals have advanced eighty to a hundred per cent during the past eighteen months, and the price of nuts and slack three hundred to four hundred per cent. Now, the men's wages have advanced thirty or thirty-five per cent. during the same period. But it must be borne in mind that this thirty-five per cent. is not on the selling price or even on the cost price of the coal. The total wages of the men employed at a colliery are only a very little over a third of the cost price of the coal when brought to bank. But if these wages are taken as being half the cost, then the men have only participated to the extent of one-fifth, and in really to a much less extent in the advance in prices now being secured by the owners. Of course the attitude now being adopted by the so-called federated colliery-owners may be effective, and the men may be bullied into withdrawing their demands without coming out on strike. But I do not believe it."

THE CHARGE OF SHOOTING MAJOR ISAACS, M.P.

THE PRISONER AT THE OLD BAILEY.

Elizabeth Vincent was indicted this morning at the Central Criminal Court for shooting Major Isaacs, M.P., at Richmond; she pleaded, in a clear voice, "Not guilty." She is *petite*, with fair fluffy hair, worn in the prevailing fashion. Standing side by side with the "brave burglar," William Whittam, she formed a great contrast to the rest of her surroundings.

Mr. Paul Taylor (whose leader is Mr. Murphy, Q.C.), on behalf of the accused, asked that the case might stand over till the next sessions, as the prosecution had produced fresh evidence, which would render it necessary to take a fresh line of defence, provided that the testimony was true. Dr. Coker had given additional evidence to that in the depositions relating to alleged threats made to him by the accused respecting Major Isaacs. Mr. Inman, too, of the firm of Wontner and Co., the solicitors for the prosecution, had made a long statement giving the whole history of the relations between the parties, and the prisoner had only seen this yesterday.

On behalf of Mr. Poland, Q.C., and Mr. Besley (counsel for Major Isaacs) no opposition was offered.

Lord Coleridge, however, said he was not often at the Old Bailey, but he could see no ground for an adjournment. He therefore refused to grant the application, nor would he give an assurance that the case should not be taken before next Monday.

RAISING OF THE VESSEL SUNK IN THE THAMES.

THE 110-TON GUN SAFE.

The steamer *Nautilus*, which was about to start for the Mediterranean yesterday from the East Tier, General Steam Navigation Company's wharf at Wapping, with the great 110-ton gun for the British Government on board, but which sank at her moorings in the night, has been raised. A *Pall Mall Gazette* reporter, saw Mr. Glyn, the secretary of the General Steam Navigation Company, this morning.

"The *Nautilus*, which is by no means an old vessel," said Mr. Glyn, "is a screw steamer of 800 tons burden. She had brought the gun safely from Sir William Armstrong's works at Newcastle, after taking in coal there, and she was lying at the wharf in the Thames taking on a cargo of provisions and other things. I do not yet know precisely the cause of her accident; probably she sat upon the fluke of an old anchor as the tide went down, and that pricked a hole in her. She would then fill very gradually, and the river would rise without her. The whole thing was so gradual that I do not fancy any one on board knew what was happening. As soon as we got the information we had divers at work, and our apparatus is so complete that I may say, if anybody could raise a ship in the Thames, we could. You know the mode of procedure? Chains are run under the vessel and attached to barges on each side of her, then at extreme low water these chains are tightened to the fullest extent. The hose of one of Glynn's centrifugal pumps is then inserted, and as the tide rises the water is pumped out of the vessel, and she is gently raised by the superior floating power of the barges."

A messenger at this point interrupted Mr. Glyn, who then continued:—

"I learn that the *Nautilus* has been raised, and the pumping is proceeding very satisfactorily. It is a somewhat unfortunate occurrence, as I fear a good deal of the cargo will be damaged. Some of it was biscuits. The damaged cargo will be taken out of her at the wharfside, and she will then be taken down the river to our factories. When she has been repaired she will proceed to the Mediterranean, calling at Genoa, Naples, Spezia—where she is to deliver the 100-ton gun—and other forts. I do not think the delay will be very considerable."

An effort will be made to get M. Carnot to visit the forthcoming French Exhibition at Earl's Court.

HOW A BIG DINNER WAS COOKED.

BEHIND THE SCENES WITH THE CHEF.

What a rushing and pushing crowd of cooks in white caps and white aprons of waiters in black! (writes an enthusiast who was behind the scenes last night at the Grand Hotel). What a clatter of knives and forks, of dishes and plates; what a ringing of bells and chorus of voices! The fragrant steam rises from a hundred dishes, and salutes the nostrils—a perfect bouquet of rich meats. The din fills the ears, and yet this apparent disorder is perfect order. The evolutions of this army of serving men are all effected with admirable precision in obedience to the orders of the prompter general, The *chef*, M. Lecomte, looks on, and all hands look to his eye for the signal to lay on, and he stands at his post in the long interval between oyster and coffee. It is really a remarkable achievement the serving of a sumptuous dinner to sixty people. After spending some hours with M. Lecomte up aloft in the kitchens of the Grand Hotel I have come to the conclusion that it is more easy to become a Chef de Cabinet than a Chef de Cuisine; and, after all, is the State more important than the Stomach? I give a capital to Stomach and leave you to digest the remark. The dinner was given by Mr. Forbes to M. Eiffel and sixty other gentlemen, French and English. It was sumptuous. The Marble Salon in which it was served looked like a room out of Aladdin's palace. It was all aglow with electric bulbs; rare flowers sprouted out from every nook and cranny; rich silks were trailed along on a river of the whitest napery, the silver glistened, the *pièces montées* reared their snowy crests on high, graceful palms lined the walls, the arms of Paris and London faced each other at either end, and the mirrors multiplied everything on their glittering surface. But my place was by the side of the gallant *chef* Lecomte, who looked like a genial corsair with that bunch of carving knives dangling at his waist. We left the Halls of Aladdin and proceeded to the precincts of the kitchens, which after all contained the root of the matter. Monsieur was making his final tour of inspection. It was seven o'clock, and there was an hour to give the finishing touches. Here we are in the larder. On the table are half a dozen noble *pièces montées*, of two platforms (à l'Eiffel), each holding four little silver dishes, *cassolettes*, with a fragile handle. The dishes seem to contain a variety of jewels, but they turned out to be *poularde à la Danoise*. Take a delicate bit of the wing of a chicken, pound it to your one it some liquid jelly, decorate with bits of cucumber, truffle, and you have the toothsome interior of those choice *cassolettes* which looked like little tiny caskets of jewels. I noticed a tray of wooden modelling tools, and a mass of pure white wax. This is the material from which sculptor Lecomte (sculptor and *chef*) modelled out his chaste designs of flowers and leaves which trailed so prettily round the platforms. What is it, this chef-sculptor's wax? Mutton fat and wax. (A sop to the curious.) The platforms are of rice, boiled, pounded, and modelled. So much for the *poulardes à la Danoise*. M. Lecomte would have wished to add a quail to the *noisettes d'agneau à la Japonaise*, but it was ruled out. I left the kitchen with a sigh, and during a pause in which M. Lecomte was adding a few green leaves to relieve a white flower, gazed with a certain pleasure upon the appetizing array of ribs of beef, the haunches of mutton, the trussed fowls which hung from a hundred hooks, the whole forming a rich and ruddy frieze. Tearing ourselves away, M. Lecomte and I went still upstairs and saw the trophies of pastry ready to be taken downstairs. Here, again, the pastry *chef*, M. Bottero, has turned sculptor. From boiled sugar he has constructed dainty baskets of a fabric which looks like satin from the sheen on it, and is woven as deftly as if it came from a loom. What about the handles to these same baskets? These, too, are bent into geometric curves, which again are the work of the cunning *chef*, who with a deft hand merely gives a twist to a spoonful of liquid sugar. Pear-shaped sweets, and a variety of fruits unknown to horticulture, with cheeks of carmine, and most luscious in appearance, fill the baskets. These are the *petits fours* to accompany the ices. Apropos here is a nice man churning in the corner. He is at work on the Punch à la Romaine, which is frozen lemon, sugar, and cream, plus two bottles of dry champagne just to take the chill off. By this time the hour was approaching and I heard "Les Merveilleuses,' tuning their violins down below. So with guide Lecomte and another circle of this ecclesiast Paradiso, passing the trayful of Caviar d'Astrakan and the Whitstables—just opening their languishing eyes—each a beauteous bivalve, which would have corrupted an Antony, but away, away to the *soles à la Plomlière*, that is to say, garnished with crayfish from the Vosges, pause at the brown ducklings which are hissing merrily at the fire, pull up at the snipe and the woodcock, and reach the lovely Scotch trout all ready for their trip downstairs, and here we are again in the steam and scurry of the serving room. The turtle soup is ready in the silver tureens, the calipash and calipee are in attendance, the guests are assembled, and, gentlemen, the "dinner is served."

"By the way, Mr. Thompson, how is the dinner served?" I asked the presiding genius of the hotel. "Well, we have for these sixty guests a staff of seventy-four, who are divided in this way. There are sixteen men who are actually waiting. The table is mapped out into sections, and every man knows his place. These sixteen are again divided into sets of two, the leader and the follower. The leader takes round the dish; the follower follows with the 'trimmin's,' as Mr. Weller would say. Four men serve the wine; two are at the service table to put the last touches to the dishes; there is the head waiter, and the twenty-fourth man is the Toast Master." As each course is required, the summons to the kitchen is given by the electric bell, and down it comes in the lift. The progress of the dinner is worked from the foot of the lift—M. Lecomte the man at the wheel. And here is the menu, which will interest *gourmets*:—

VINS.	MENU.
Finest Selected Chablis.	HORS D'ŒUVRES. Native Oysters.
Vino de Pasto, 1878.	POTAGES. Tortue Claire. Consommé à l'Orientale.
Château Lafite, Grand Vin, 1874.	POISSONS. Truites de Lac à l'Ecossaise. Soles à la Plombière. Whitebait.
Perrier Jouet, 1880. Veuve Clicquet, 1880.	ENTRÉES. Noisettes d'Agneau à la Japonaise. Ailerons de Poulardes à la Danoise.
Château Pichon Longueville, 1875.	RELEVÉS. Filets de Bœuf braisé au Champagne. Saddle of Welsh Mutton.
Corton, 1870.	Punch à la Romaine.
	RÔTI. Canetons de Rouen. Bécasses et Bécassines.
Angler Frères' Finest Liqueur Cognac, 1869.	ENTREMETS. Asperges d'Argenteuil.
	Siamoises de Fruits. Gâteaux Nougatines. Caviar d'Astrakan Bombe Tortoni. Petits Fours. Fruits Assortis.

SIR RICHARD OWEN MUCH BETTER.

From inquiries made last night at his residence, Sheen Lodge, Richmond Park, it was ascertained that there is a marked improvement in the condition of Sir Richard Owen. Sir James Paget has visited him, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery, notwithstanding his advanced age.

TO AMEND THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Commons by Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Baumann, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Sir William Houldsworth, and Mr. Justice M'Carthy to amend the Public Libraries Act. It substitutes the county and borough electorate as established by the County Electors Act, 1888, and the Muncipal Corporations Act, 1882, for the electorate of ratepayers to whom the power of adopting the Libraries Act is given by the Act of 1855. Where the district in which it is proposed to apply the Act contains a population of more than 5,000, it provides that the opinion of the voters shall be taken by voting papers alone; and the Acts may be adopted, subject to a condition that the maximum rate shall not exceed one halfpenny or three farthings in the pound, and that these limitations may be wholly removed or that the halfpenny limitation may be extended to three farthings. By the regulations embodied in the Bill it is proposed that a majority of those voting shall prevail, and not that a majority of the constituency shall be necessary; and that each voter may vote separately on each question of the adoption of the Acts and as to the rate to be fixed, there being a separate scrutiny to each question.

THE LONDON THEATRES BILL.

At an early hour yesterday morning Sir John Lubbock withdrew the Theatres Bill, which has been promoted by the London County Council. This was done only with the object of removing from the back of the bill the names of Mr. Harry Lawson and Mr. Boulnois, who decline to support the measure in its present form. The bill will forthwith be reintroduced, and it is likely to lead to a lively debate.

RUMOURED FRESH GERMAN MILITARY DEMANDS.

ALARM ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, it is certain that the Government will make fresh and considerable demands for military purposes. When yesterday the first rumours of such an intention were circulated considerable alarm was felt on the Stock Exchange, and a rapid fall in prices was the immediate consequence. This alarm is in every respect groundless. The fresh military requirements are from the recent formation of two army corps, and it was announced on behalf of the Government already last session that such could be needed. The Germans ought by now to be accustomed to having military demands submitted at every session. The *Post* comments upon the incessant military preparations and justifies them by the necessity of keeping Germany's military power equally efficient with that of France, which pays great attention to its army. Germany, it says, has now taken up towards France an entirely defensive attitude, and it is only that country which is responsible for the impossibility of a reconciliation.

"TO SAFEGUARD PEACE FOR THE FATHERLAND."

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor drove to the Kaiserhof last evening in order to attend the farewell dinner of the Diet of the Province of Brandenburg. The banquet took place in the great hall of the hotel. After the first toast to the Emperor had been proposed by the President, his Majesty rose, and replied to the following effect:—"A long time has elapsed since I was constantly residing in the midst of my Brandenburgers, and some of those who were then with us have departed. In the meantime, I have lived to see much, and have taken long journeys, for which I have in some quarters been sharply attacked. I undertook those journeys, however, in order to enlarge my own views, to see things with my own eyes, to hear with my own ears, and to safeguard peace for the Fatherland. The great Elector, Frederick the Great, and my grandfather now resting in God, were all of them true Brandenburgers, and this I also strive to be. I take my stand entirely on the position held by my grandfather. I have yet to do many things for which I need help and assistance, and in this respect I rely especially on the Mark of Brandenburg. I shall welcome every one who will help me, but whoever attempts to hinder me must himself bear the consequences." His Majesty concluded with the toast "Hoch to the Mark of Brandenburg!"

FIGHTING IN DAHOMEY.

TWO HUNDRED NATIVES AND EIGHT FRENCH KILLED.

A Central News telegram from Paris says:—The *Soleil* this morning states that a commercial house in Marseilles has received a telegram announcing that a fight occurred a day or two ago between two hundred French soldiers and natives in Dahomey. The fight, which was a very severe one, resulted in eight French soldiers being killed and numbers wounded. The native loss was over 200 killed and wounded.

DISTURBANCES IN HAYTI.

ATTEMPT TO SET PORT AU PRINCE ON FIRE.

The steamship *Jamaïcan*, which left Port au Prince on February 21, has arrived at New Orleans. The captain reports that affairs in Hayti were unsettled at the time of sailing, and that an attempt had been recently made to burn Port au Prince. It was the general impression there that the Goverment of President Hypolite would be a short one.—*Reuter.*

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE SIBERIAN SYSTEM.

A Washington despatch by Daliel states that Colonel Heath, journalist and author, is urging the Russian Government to send a representative and the Grand Duke Alexis to view the Siberian prisons and examine into the exile system, so that the real facts may be laid before the American people.

THE FRENCH CABINET AND THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

From the language of this morning's Paris newspapers, it is anticipated that M. Laur's interpellation on the Berlin Labour Conference, which comes on for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, will not be conducive of any serious consequences. The Republican journals urge the prompt settlement of the question by the adoption of the order of the day pure and simple.—*Reuter.*

CANADIAN FEELING AS TO THE VICEROYALTY.

The question of furnishing the residence of the Governor-General is giving rise to excited discussions in Canada, and an uproarious scene was created in the House of Commons yesterday (according to a Dalziel despatch) by a Mr. Ellis proposing that the post of Viceroy should be abolished and the position given to a Canadian with a small salary.

THE CLOSING OF THE BEHRING SEA BY PROCLAMATION.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Ottawa says:—In the Dominion House of Commons to-night (Wednesday) the Minister of Justice stated that the President's coming to proclaim the closing of the Behring Sea to sealers was not prompted by any hostile attitude, and would not interfere with friendly negotiations.

ARRIVAL OF BARNUM'S SHOW AT NEW YORK.

Mr. P. T. Barnum sends us a telegram this morning stating that his show has arrived safely at New York. Three horses died on the voyage, but this was the only loss.

GOUFFE MURDER.—FRENCH DETECTIVES IN CANADA.

A Dalziel's telegram from Montreal says:—Two French detectives, named Soudeis and Houiller, have arrived to track the murderer Eyraud.

THE DEATH OF MR. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

President Harrison has sent a letter of condolence to Mr. Lincoln, United States Minister in London, on account of the death of his son, Mr. Abraham Lincoln.—*Reuter.*

A SCHEME FOR A DISSOLUTION AFTER THE BUDGET.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* is "told that Mr. Goschen, relieved from the Premier's rash promise as to assisted education, has one consideration which, in the highest Conservative circles, weighs in favour of early dissolution. Another even more important and striking, is the consciousness of the trump card which Mr. Goschen holds in his hand. Having been now delivered from the responsibility for the Premier's rash promise about assisted education, Mr. Goschen is, with the full assent of the Premier, resolved upon a great political and social coup. He will abolish the duties on tea and coffee, and, under the banner of a free breakfast-table, the Ministry think they may next month, or at the latest after the first harvest, appeal to the constituencies with much further hope of successful result than if they hesitated, and, tempted by enjoyment of the sweets of office for another two years, put off the crisis. As part of the plan, which, I am told, is definitely formed, the Irish Land Purchase Bill and the Irish Local Government Bill will both be hurried forward. It is not at all necessary that they should reach the second reading stage to serve the Government cause."

TORY M.P.'S AND MR. SMITH'S MOTION.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes:—I believe that several members of the Tory party, while they will not vote for Mr. Gladstone's amendment, think that some words should be introduced into the resolution of the leader of the House expressing regret that certain charges had been brought against the Irish members on forged and fabricated evidence. Representations to this effect have been made to Mr. Smith.

ENGLISH GOODS BOYCOTTED IN BRAZIL.

Advices just received from Brazil state that at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Para, and Santos, it has been decided by a large number of merchants from sympathy for Portugal, to cut off commercial relations with England and transfer them to the United States.

"BOER AND BRITISH IN THE TRANSVAAL."

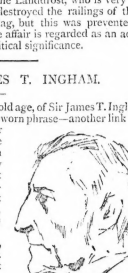
"DISGRACEFUL ROWDYISM" AT JOHANNESBURG.

President Kruger arrived at Johannesburg on Tuesday. He attempted to address the public, but was prevented by an immense and turbulent crowd from speaking at any great length. The President dealt briefly with the railway question, and promised details to various deputations. In the evening a great crowd assembled in the market square, and strong speeches were made denouncing the Transvaal Government, and expressing dissappointment at the poverty of President Kruger's announcements. The mob afterwards lowered the Transvaal flag from the Government buildings, and tore it to pieces amidst great excitement.

After destroying the flag the mob proceeded to the house of the Landdrost, where President Kruger was receiving a deputation, and there sang "Rule Britannia," despite the repeated requests of the Landdrost, who is very popular, that they should disperse. The crowd then destroyed the railings of the house and attempted to lower another Transvaal flag, but this was prevented by the arrival of a large body of armed police. The affair is regarded as an act of disgraceful rowdyism, and as devoid of any political significance.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES T. INGHAM.

The removal by death, yesterday, at a ripe old age, of Sir James T. Ingham, our senior police magistrate, breaks—to use a well-worn phrase—another link with the past. His birth dates back to 1805, a year otherwise made memorable by the battle which cost Nelson his life, and by the birth of Benjamin Disraeli. Until quite recently Sir James had not shown very markedly that he felt oppressed by the weight of his eighty-five years. He was entered as a student of the Inner Temple in the reign of George IV., and became a Master of Arts (Cambridge) and a barrister in 1832.


SIR JAMES TAYLOR INGHAM.

He went the Northern circuit for a time, and through the influence of his father, Mr. Joshua Ingham, of Blake Hall, in the West Riding, he secured many briefs; but it is not recorded that he achieved any special forensic triumph. Finally he was appointed one of the magistrates at the Thames police-court (1840). His administration there was of a somewhat negative kind. In 1876, however, he was appointed to the chief magistracy, and thereafter his name came more prominently before the public. His salary was £1,200 a year, and he was knighted, it was said, not for work done, but as a reward for protracted service. Early in life he married an Irish lady.

The general tendency of the dead magistrate was to protect the "classes" from the attacks and annoyances of the "masses." By birth and education a gentleman, his bias in favour of his peers was sometimes thought to be too prominently displayed. Never a brilliant man, nor even a learned lawyer, he was gifted with enough common sense and experience to avoid many pitfalls. Sir James was considered an authority in international law, and dealt with many intricate extradition cases. He had heard more celebrated police-court cases than any magistrate now on the bench, and many "strange true stories" found a resting-place in his memory. He was somewhat sarcastic, but always dignified—as might be expected from a gentleman triply "J.P."—he was a justice for Yorkshire, Middlesex, and Berkshire. Of late years his deafness somewhat troubled him, and his severity in the cases springing out of the Trafalgar-square "riots" was at the time the subject of much unfavourable comment.

THE MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN CANADA.

LATER AND FULLER PARTICULARS.

The *Standard*'s New York correspondent telegraphs some fuller particulars of this tragedy. He says:—The body of the unknown man which was found in the swampy woods near Princeton, Ontario, on the 21st of February, was exhumed on Saturday, and identified as that of Mr. F. C. Benwell a son of Colonel Benwell, of Cheltenham. Mr. Benwell arrived in the *Britannic* on the 14th of February, with J. Burchell and wife and Mr. Douglas Raymond Pelly, a son of the Rev. C. R. Pelly, Vicar of Saffron Walden, Essex.

Mr. Pelly says that Burchell inveigled Mr. Benwell and himself to Canada, ostensibly to invest in a stock farm, but with the deliberate intention to rob and murder both of them. Mr. Pelly declares that he narrowly escaped being thrown into the Niagara from a lonely spot. The entire party reached Buffalo, whence Mr. Benwell and Burchell went ahead on the 17th February to get the farmhouse in order. Mr. Pelly and Burchell's wife remaining behind. Burchell returned alone the same day, saying that Mr. Benwell, being displeased with the farm, had gone to London, Ontario, to visit Burchell's friends. As during the following days Burchell parried Mr. Pelly's inquiries with falsehoods, Mr. Pelly came to New York to verify one of his statements, to the effect that Mr. Benwell was here. He then proceeded to view the body of an unknown man, whose murder, by shooting, as reported in the Canadian press, had attracted his attention.

Burchell and his wife were then arrested. On the latter was found a pair of scissors, with which marks had been cut from Mr. Benwell's clothes. Burchell is widely known in Canada, owing to his unsuccessful defence and to having passed as Lord Somerset, his reputed wife being represented as the daughter of David Stephenson, of London, and of the North Western Railway. Beyond this, it is singular that this murder is only one of a series of the same general description, the victims being uniformly wealthy English persons.

Another telegram from New York says:—Burchell appeared in court yesterday for examination. He said:—"I am twenty-five years of age, and was born at Church, Lancashire. I have no particular business or home other than in London. My father is dead, and I have no occupation. I am married. I have a college education, and belong to the Church of England."

SWEATING COMMITTEE.—LORD DUNRAVEN RESIGNS.

The crisis in the ranks of the Commission on Sweating is complete, and Lord Dunraven, the chairman, has sent in his resignation. Lord Dunraven makes no secret of his conviction that his report has been thrown out from a suspicion that he and Lord Randolph Churchill have contrived between them to snap up the labour vote throughout the country.

THE "BRAVE BURGLAR" UPON HIS TRIAL.

William Whittam was indicted at the Old Bailey this morning for shooting at two police constables and for housebreaking. He repeated his plea of "Not guilty" to count after count with monotonous firmness. The eyes of all the court were upon the man, but he glanced nonchalantly about the place, looking probably for his wife. He is a very powerfully built middle-aged man, with strongly marked features, and was dressed in brown homespun and wore a Byronic collar.

MR. STANLEY'S RETURN.

According to reliable news received in Brussels, Mr. Stanley will quit Cairo about the 23th of March, and before arriving in England will go to Brussels, where he will be the guest of King Leopold, and the object of public honours.

Mr. Justice Field has no sons, and consequently the peerage is but for one life.

An enormous number of emigrants left Liverpool yesterday for America per steamers *City of Paris* and *Britannic*.

Mr. Pitt Lewis appeared last night in the House of Commons after his long illness.

There are rumours that a libel action is likely to arise out of certain supposititious letters published in *Truth* concerning the Cleveland-street case.

Mr. Charles Wyndham and his company and Mr. and Mrs. D'Oyly Carte have left New York on the *Teutonic*.

Mr. W. H. Smith was observed to take especial care that the manuscript of his speech on Monday should be sent up to the *Times* reporter very soon after its delivery.

It is stated that Mr. Courtney sees no objection to the resolution of which Mr. Gladstone gave notice on Monday declaratory of the rights of members to decline to accept statements of Ministers of the Crown. The chairman of committees regards it as in no way overruling his decision last Friday.

The Conservative county members, at a meeting yesterday, Sir Walter Barttelot presiding for the first time in succession to Mr. Chaplin, resolved to approach the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a view to securing a substitute, on behalf of the county councils, for the abandoned van and wheel tax.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

BANK RATE 4½ PER CENT.—STOCK MARKETS QUIET. FEW SPECIAL CHANGES.

The Bank of England directors at their meeting this morning decided to reduce the official minimum to 4½ per cent. Some disappointment is expressed at the reduction of ½ per cent. only; but most operators had only been anticipating a moderate reduction. In the open market business is quiet, and rates are a trifle unsettled. Money is in fair demand at 4 to 4½ per cent., while the discount rate for three months' bank paper is nominally called about 4¼ per cent.

Operators in Stock Exchange securities are again doing but a minimum of business, and the movement in prices has been slight. Consols are firmer, at an improvement of 1-16 to ⅛, but the rise in the Home Railway Market changes are irregular. Great Eastern stock has been rather freely offered, and shows an appreciable decline, but otherwise there is no variation of interest. Foreign Government Bonds are fairly steady, and in some directions there is a tendency to firmness, there being a slight recovery in Italian, French, Portuguese, and Spanish. Advices from Buenos Ayres report a renewed advance in the gold premium, which is now quoted at 148½ per cent. The principal feature in the American market is a severe fall in Philadelphia and Reading shares, in response to the decline which took place in New York yesterday. Louisville and Nashville shares, too, continue very heavy. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are firm on the traffic increase of over £4,500 on the combined system. Mexican Railway issues are dull. Mines and miscellaneous securities are quiet and without important alteration.

With reference to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, we are asked to state that, as the petitions must leave by next Saturday's mail, in order that they may be presented to the Philadelphia court by the 18th March, all holders of securities who have not yet signed should at once do so, and send in the forms to the committee, 7, Lothbury, E.C.

A trifle under 8⅛ is said to have been accepted for a large due cargo of nitrate of soda. The combination scheme seems for the present to be in abeyance. Visible supply 440,000 tons, as against a total of 575,000 tons on the 1st of January last. The deliveries for the past two months are also considerably in excess of last year.

The net profits of the Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company for the past year amount to £70,864. Looking to the extent and character of the refrigerating plant in the vessels of the company, the directors deem it prudent to advise that an additional sum of £25,000 should be appropriated to depreciation, and that a dividend of 10 per cent. be declared for the past year. Of this 2½ per cent. has already been paid as an interim dividend in September last. The sum thus absorbed will be £94,075, leaving £6,789 to be carried forward.

According to the report of Price's Patent Candle Company, the profit of £889 amounted to £70,289, to which has to be added £5,603 brought forward, making £75,893. The directors recommend a dividend of 10s. and a bonus of 5s. per share, making, with the September dividend, a distribution of 25s. per share for the year. Such a payment will absorb £28,125, and will leave £9,018 undivided.

The Railway Passengers' Assurance Company has declared a dividend of 4s. per share, making 7s. per share for the year. The paid-up capital has now reached the sum of £200,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet, with a moderate demand. Probable sales, 7,000 bales. Futures are from half to one point lower.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* North British Preferred and Deferred, and Caledonian ⅛ each. *Receded:* Great Eastern ⅜, Chatham Preference ¼, South Eastern Deferred ¼, Brighton Deferred and North Eastern ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* Argentine Three and a Half per Cents. External 1, French Three and Four and a Half per Cents. ⅛, Egyptian Unified, Italian, and Portuguese ⅛. Turkish Group 1⅛, and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16. *Declined:* Bulgarian ½, and Peruvian Six per Cents. 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Fallen:* Philadelphia and Reading shares 1¼, Louisville and Nashville ⅝, Illinois Central ½, Erie shares ⅜, Milwaukee shares, Denver Preference, and Northern Pacific Preference ¼, Wabash Preference ⅛, Atlantic Firsts and Pennsylvania shares ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Grand Trunk First and Third Preference, and Guaranteed ⅜, and Second ⅝, Mexican Second Preference ¼, Mexican Central ¼, Louisville Venetian, and Nitrate shares ½. *Lower:* Mexican Ordinary ¼, and Grand Trunk Ordinary 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved:* Colorado and San Pablo Nitrate ⅛, Salt Union Shares ⅛, and Ottoman Bank 1-16. *Receded:* De Beers ⅛.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Great Western	161⅝	2⅛xd
Consols (2½) Money	97⅛	⅛xd	Hull and Barnsley.	87½	⅛
Do. Account	97⅛	⅛xd	Lanc. and York. ..	121	2
Do. 1905	99	⅛xd	North Western....	175½	6⅛xd
New 2½	97⅛	⅛xd	South Western	134	½
Local Loans Stock	102½	⅜xd	Manch. and Sheff..	87	9
India 3½ per Cents.	107½	½xd	Do. A	46½	⅝
Do. 4½ p. c. Rn.	71	¼	Metro. Consolidated	75½	6
Exypten Guar.	100	¼ xd	Do. District	29¼	3⅝
India 5 p. c. Stock	113	6	Midland	141½	2¾xd
Bk. of England St.	353	6	North Brit. Pref..	78	¾
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½ p.c.	111½	12 xd	Do. Def.	103½	2½
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	102	½	North Eastern	164½	½
Birmgham 3½ p. c.	110	11	North Stafford	111	15
Leeds 4 per cent. ..	115	17	South Eastern	129	31
Liverpool 3½ p. c.	111¼	12¼xd	Do. Deferred	34	¾
Manchester 4 p. c.	114½	¼	Taff Vale	77	80
COLONIAL SECURITIES.			**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**		
Canada 4 p. c. Reg.	107	8	Canada Pacific....	74½	⅜
Canada 3 p. c. Reg.	95	6	Can. Pacific Shares	53¾	⅜
Cape 4 p. c. Cons Ins	110½	11½	Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	68¾	⅛
Ceylon 4 p. c. Ins.	110½	11½	Denver & R. Grande	15½	16¼
Mauritius 4 p. c. Ins.	107	8	Do. Preference	47¾	8¼
Natal 4 p. c. C1857	103	10 xd	Illinois Shares	117	18
N.S Wales Ins 1903	115	15	Lake Shore	127½	8
" 3½ 1894....	101	¼ xd	Louis & Nash.	78¾	⅝
Newfdld. 4 per Cent.	107	8	Miss. Kan. & Texas	10½	11ass. pd.
Queensln'd 4 p.c. Ins.	110	11	N.Y. Central Shares	103½	⅜
Victoria 4 p.c. of 1855	111½	12 xd	New York Ontario	18	¾
W. Australia 4 p.c. Ins.	103	11	N. Y. Erie Shares ..	20⅝	⅛
FOREIGN STOCKS.			Do. Second Mort.	103¼	⅜
Argentine 6% p.c. 1886	73	9 xd	Norfolk & West. Pref	61⅞	2½
Do. 3½ p.c. Rnnl.	60	2	N.Y., P. & O. Jn. A.	30½	⅛
Do. Cedulas A	61	2	North Pacific Pref.	74¾	6¼
Do. B	61½	2½	Ohio & Mississippi	21	½
Austrian Gold	95	5	Pennsylvania Sh...	55½	6¼
" Silver..	74	6	Phil. & Read. Shares	18½	⅛
Brazilian 4½ 1889..	67½	6¼	Union Pacific Sh	65¾	⅛
Do. 1889 (fully pd)	73¼	6¼	Wabash Preferred..	30¼	1¼
Do. ,, (partly pd)	11½	10¼ dis.	Do. Gen. Mort. ..	49½	50¾
B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1883	93	101	Grand Trunk Ord..	10⅝	⅜
,, Cedulas '84	31½	4½	Do. First Pref. ..	72¾	3
,, ,, ,, 'J"	31½	2½	Do. Second Pref.	49	⅜
Bulgarian	69	90	Do. Third Pref. ..	25⅝	⅜
Chilian 6½ pc. 1893	103	4	Do. Guaranteed..	77	⅜
Costa Rica	90	2	Mexican Ordinary	36½	⅜
,, B	87	9	Do. First Pref..	126¼	⅜
Ecuador, New	23¾	4½	Do. do. Second Pref.	75¾	⅜
Egyptn. Unified ..	93½	⅜	Mexican Central ..	72	⅛
Do. Unified	94½	⅜	Mexican National	56	7
Egypt. Preference.	106	⅜	Lombardo-Venetian	11 7/16	13/16
Do. Dairo Sanies	84	⅜	Nitrate Railway ..	17	½
French 4 p.c. Rentes	97	⅜	Tahtal	4¾	5¼
Do. 3½ p.c. Rente.	101	⅜	B. Ayres & Rosario	104	9
Greek 5 p. c. 1881-4.	69¼	¾	La. Gran. Southern	101	⅛
Do. 4 p. c. C1887 ..	73¾	⅜	Central Argentine.	105	8
Turkish, 1854.....	102	4	S. Paulo (Braz.) ..	44	6
Conv. A	40	⅜	**BANKS.**		
Do. B	24¼	⅜	Alliance Bank	141½	15½
Do. D	17¾	18	City Bank	170	½
4½ p. c. 1871	97¾	⅜	Colonial	50	2
5 p. c. Defence ..	102	½	Consolidated Bank	8¾	⅜
5 p. c. Funding ..	9	9	Imperial	119½	20½
Uruguay Unified ..	72¾	3¼	Imperial Ottoman	11 3/16	7/16
Do. 6 p. c. 1883..	65½	6 xd	London and County	38	39
Virginia Funded ..	10	⅛	Lloyds	26½	7½
Utd. States 4's	105	6	Lon. and Westmin.	69	71
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			London Joint Stock	39½	40½
Brighton Ordinary	155	7	Nat. Prov. of Engl.	56	7
Do. A	151¾	⅜	Provincial of Ireland	24	5
Chatham Ordinary	23¾	½	Strd. Bk. of S. A.	56	7
Do. Preference ..	103¼	¼	Union of London ..	40½	1½
Caledonian	124	⅜	National Discount	113½	13
Great Eastern	83¾	⅜	**TRUSTS.**		
Great Northern ..	159	2 xd	Fn. & Cl. Gov. Df.	135	8
Do. A	103	4 xd	Gov. Stk. Invst. Df.	110	14
			Lon. and N.Y. Inv.	6½	7½
			Stock Conversion ..	1¾	⅜
			South African Gold	2½	¾
			Trus., Ex., & Sec.	6½	7
			MINING & LAND.		
Indian Con. Gold	2/3	2/9	Oregon Gold	2 1/16	3/16
Mysore Gold	5½	¾xd	Cape Copper	3¾	⅜
			Namaqua	2	⅜
			Mason & Barry...	6¾	⅜
			Rio Tinto	15 1/16	3/16
			Tharsis	4⅜	⅜
			Montana	1 3/16	5/16
			De Beers	16¼	⅜
			Jumper's Gold	5¾	6
			Jubilee	6¾	⅜
			Robinson	3⅜	⅜
			Salisbury.....	6	⅛
			Rhodesia Land	3¾	4⅛
			S. Afcn. Explorata.	19⅜	20
			Do. New.....	2 1/16	3/16pm
			G. F. of St. Africa	3¾	4
			Exploring Co.	15	17
			Oceana Land.....	8¾	9
			Southern Land	⅞	1⅛
			Transvaal Land	⅞	⅞pm
			TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE		
			Anglo-American	49	50
			Do. Preferred ..	82¾	3¼
			Brazilian Submarine	13½	⅝
			Direct United States	10	⅜
			Eastern	13¾	14⅛
			Do. Extension ..	13¾	14
			Globe Telegr. Trust	8¾	⅜
			National Telephone	5	⅜
			OMNIBUS AND TRAM		
			Lon. Gen. Om.	130	90 xd
			London Road Car..	5	3¾xd
			London and Prov.	111½	122½
			London Tramways..	14½	15¾
			North Metropolitan	18¾	⅜
			WATERWORKS.		
			Chelsea Waterwks.	260	5
			East London	211	15
			Grand Junction....	122	7
			Kent	160	4
			Lambeth	254	8
			New River, New ..	160	9
			Sthwrk & Vauxh..	164	9
			Tarapaca	10	⅜
			West Middlesex ..	260	5
			GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT		
			Allsopp's.....	6¾	7 xd
			Gaslight & Coke A	24¾	9
			Imp. Continental ..	211	16
			South Metropolitan	270	85 xd
			Do. Pref.	231	36 xd
			Do. C	222	7 xd
			London Electric ..	2⅛	3
			Metrpitan Electric	5¾	6
			MISCELLANEOUS.		
			Allsopp's.....	6¾	7 xd
			Bell's Asbestos	11¾	3¼xd
			Guinness and Cos.	342½	3 xd
			Hotchkiss	6¼	7
			Maxim-Nordenfelt.	2⅜	3⅝
			Bryant and May ..	15¾	3⅞
			Eastman's Ord	15¾	⅞
			Johnson's Copper, &c	6½	⅜
			Spratt's Patent	7½	¾
			Liverpool Refineries	11¾	13
			Colorado Nitrate ..	4¾	⅜
			Primitiva Nitrate..	13¾	⅜
			Rosario	5	4
			San Paulo	4	⅜
			San Jorge	6¼	6¾
			San Donato	2¾	⅜
			Tamarugal	2	⅜
			Salt Union Shares	11⅞	12¾
			P. and O. Steam Def.	195	200
			Royal Mail Steam	71	4
			Union Steam	5	⅜
			Suez Canal.....	90¾	⅜
			E. & W. India Docks	15	18
			Lon. & St. K. Dock	38	9

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The rise in the thermometer yesterday was a godsend for the photographers. They don't mind fog: electric light has overcome that difficulty. But frost is fatal. The prettiest little rosebud of a girl looks almost unattractive with a red nose, and some full-blown and over-blown specimens who faced the Queen yesterday would not have had courage to face the photographers. But the south wind did wonders. If it did not restore complexions, it at least restored confidence. The awnings were up all over Regent-street, and Bond-street, and the contiguous haunts of photographic talent. The place looked quite festive; and one poor perplexed art critic, seeing an awning in Bond-street, had a terrible moment lest it was a "private view" for which he had lost and forgotten his press ticket.

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Mr. Renwick Seager, who is being justly congratulated by every good Liberal on the remarkable success achieved in North St. Pancras, speaks in the highest terms of the discipline manifested by the Liberal workers there, and of the character of the canvass, which, it seems, was checked by three different sets of canvassers. There had been about 850 removals: of these, 550 were traced. At Kennington there were 1,400 removals: of these 1,100 were traced. On the polling day, there were over 400 volunteer workers engaged on the Liberal side. Many were working-men who lost a day's wage in order that they might assist in the contest, and some of these came from the far East-end. By the way, Mr. Renwick Seager extends the most cordial praise to the labours of the Liberal ladies, who are evidently destined to become a great force in all future contests in London.

***

Mr. Fred Brown, the well-known artist and the highly successful master of the Westminster School of Art, took the chair at his students' dinner-party (with numerous friends included), which was given at the Holborn Restaurant. There was a great gathering of the artistic clans. Among the guests were Mr. Jacomb Hood, Mr. W. H. Bartlett, Mr. Frank Short, Mr. Frank Hartley, Mr. John Procter the cartoonist, Mr. Pegram, Mr. Davidson Knowles, Mr. Philip Stretton, Mr. Gray, Mr. Townsend, and others. There was much health-drinking, some speechifying, more recitations, and gratification all round.

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Bravo, Leeds Chamber of Commerce! If all the Chambers of Commerce will pass similar resolutions, the desirableness of an Ocean Penny Post may at length commend itself to the Chamber of Colloquy at St. Stephen's. Here is the Leeds resolution:—

That this Chamber urges upon her Majesty's Government to appoint a Select Committee to consider the practicability of establishing an international penny postage rate, and of cheapening the cost of telegraphing to and from the colonies.

***

Here is the beginning of a list of deserving corporations who have done the same:—The Corporation of Londonderry, the North Lincolnshire Chamber of Commerce, the Linen Merchants' Association of Belfast, and the Imperial Federation League in Canada. The Canadian Postmaster-General professes himself a convert. When will Mr. Raikes be received into the true Imperial faith?

***

There is another thing wants mending: telegrams to the colonies are dear, but postcards you can't send at all! At least, not to Cape Colony. I have just had it impressed on me. Half a dozen cards which I sent the other day have come trickling back from the Returned Letter Office. "There is no card post in existence between the United Kingdom and Cape Colony," explains the courteous secretary. Between you and me and the Post—and the Postmaster-General—this is a scandalous deficiency.

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Here is one more hideous postal anomaly. The Christmas number of the *Illustrated London News*, bearing four penny stamps, was posted to a lady in Adelaide. Result—deficient postage, 1*s.* 4*d.*; fine, 4*d.* So that the total cost of transmitting the paper from England to Australia was 2*s.* The beauty of the joke is that the same paper can be purchased on the bookstalls all over Australia for a shilling. Moral: Don't send Christmas or holiday numbers to your friends in the colonies. Send them out a shilling, and let them purchase the papers on the spot. That's the only way of circumventing the octopus of St. Martin's-le-Grand.

***

Bath is to be the first city of the West to substitute the electric light for gas lamps. The change will be made in another month. Another improvement which it is hoped may shortly be effected is the making of a miniature Rotten Row through the Victoria Park. Visitors will undoubtedly appreciate these alterations, which, together with the new baths lately opened by the Duchess of Albany, will largely increase the popularity of the city. Those staying there at present include Count and Countess Walewski, Count and Countess De Florian, Lady Elizabeth Butler, and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Butler.

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The dinner in honour of M. Eiffel and the French railway bosses at the Grand, which is described in another column, was a great success. Mr. Forbes's English guests included Mr. John Aird, Sir James Allport, Lord Hindlip, Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Mr. James Brand, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Sir John Lennard, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Charles Lucas, and his nephew, Mr. Wm. Forbes, of the Chatham and Dover. The French Ambassador sat on the chairman's right.

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I am happy to hear that despite its recent misfortune, the finances of the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen are at present in a flourishing condition. Various reforms are being effected in the administration of the institution, and the work of the organization is about to be extended to the Scotch coast in the neighbourhood of Dundee, and even to the Irish coast.

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This year of grace will be remembered as a red-letter one in the annals of the Guildhall Library. The British Museum trustees have given to it 5,000 books and 11,000 pamphlets from their duplicate stock. The issue of the Corporation's newly-printed catalogue has also brought a remarkable accession of valuable gifts in return from the Society of Antiquaries, the India Office, the Cambridge University Press, the Religious Tract Society, foreign Governments and universities, and many libraries, institutions, and private donors both at home and abroad.

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It is a matter for congratulation that the readers at the Guildhall Library are so largely patrons of the more solid kinds of reading. The percentage of fiction there perused is only 16.56 per cent.; while in many of our great libraries the figures are nearly 75 per cent.

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The collection of a thousand horseshoes at the Animals' Institute (Kinnerton-street, Wilton-place, Knightsbridge) is quite unique, and will or should interest all lovers and users of horses. Some of the shoes on view were used by the ancient Romans, but the really useful specimens are the newest contrivances of the horse boot-maker. One of the most interesting of the exhibits is a stand of shoes for crippled horses, or rather for horses with malformed or injured hoofs. A number of the shoes are illustrated in this week's *Pall Mall Budget*.

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A Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society writes as follows:—"In connection with your paragraph in Tuesday's issue, referring to the above society, the Fellows thereof, at their annual general meeting on Saturday last, adopted the recommendation of their Council to elect Mr. Timothy Holmes as president. This was done in spite of a vigorous attempt on the part of a section of the Fellows to render justice to the eminence of one of the senior Fellows passed over by the Council. Those acquainted with the views prevalent in certain professional circles will cease to wonder when it is remembered that the Council is composed (with one exception) of *general* physicians and surgeons, whereas the two gentlemen mentioned in your note —Sir Spencer Wells and Sir Henry Thompson—have won their world-wide reputation as *specialists*."

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 12*s.* per month (Second-hand 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES AND CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

VICTORIAN DIVORCE AND AUSTRALIAN LOYALTY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ARTICLE IN THE "GUARDIAN."

THE QUEEN ADVISED TO SURRENDER HER VETO.

The *Guardian* regrets that the Government has not seen its way to veto the deplorable divorce law, though it is not prepared to "condemn the action of the Imperial Government in this miserable business. The possibilities—the more than possibilities—with which Lord Knutsford was confronted were serious enough to make the decision one of extreme difficulty. The Australian colonies are exceedingly loyal so long as they are allowed to do or leave undone exactly what they like. But the moment the Home Government goes counter to their wishes their loyalty disappears. In this case they have, we believe, used very big words about what they are pleased to call their social civilization, and their determination to go all lengths in order to shape it after their own fashion. The tension of feeling thus produced would have subjected the connection between Victoria and the mother country to a strain too violent to be long borne, and in the end the marriage law of the colony would have been exactly what it will be now, only the link with Great Britain would have been broken. But the incident forces us to question the wisdom of maintaining the connection between the Queen's Government and that of the colonies in its present form. The Queen, advised by her Ministers at home, has a veto on all Acts of the Colonial Legislatures; and this veto is by no means the dead letter that it has become in our home legislation. It is not unfrequently exercised; it has already been exercised on a similar Divorce Bill. But it seems to be tacitly conceded that it can be exercised either on unimportant measures only, or only for a time. The Queen, in fact, is reduced to a position like that commonly assigned by many to the House of Lords in England. She can only interrupt for a time an unwelcome course of legislation. A case like the present makes it, in our opinion, clear that this unreal control ought to be given up altogether. The Home Government has just enough authority to confer responsibility, and not enough to enforce its wishes; and from what we know of the recent tendencies of Australian legislation we would rather not feel ourselves responsible in any degree for Australian measures."

"The law of marriage," the *Guardian* continues, "is almost the only subject on which our Lord has laid down a definite practical rule, and the Victorian Divorce Bill openly contradicts that rule. The Christianity that leads to such a result as this is a very nominal affair. Whatever the Sermon on the Mount does not apply to, it certainly applies to divorce; for divorce is a matter of private life, closely affecting personal conduct, and a divorce law such as that adopted by Victoria is a distinct declaration that the law of Christ shall not control the personal conduct of men who yet call themselves Christians. The final adoption of the new Divorce Act will ultimately place the Australian Church in a position of grave difficulty. Its duty will be absolutely clear, but the performance of that duty will bring it into serious conflict with Australian opinion. As the law comes into operation—and the passionate way in which it is demanded is pretty good evidence that many people will be found to avail themselves of the relaxations it introduces—numbers of Australian men and women, who in the eyes of the law and the community will be legally married, will, in the eyes of Christians, be living in open adultery. The matter is much more complicated than it may seem at first sight. It is not merely a question of reading the Marriage Service; it is a question of refusing Communion to adulterers, of rejecting the friendship, and denying the religious and social *status*, of persons who have made the un-Christian law of the State a means of setting themselves free from their Christian obligations. The Australian clergy will probably have to face both legal and social pressure to make them swerve from their plain duty; but if in Australia or elsewhere the Church were content to accept and so make herself responsible for all the acts of the State, her authority over faith and morals would be just as nominal and as injurious as the Imperial authority over colonial legislation."

An effort will be made to discuss the Victorian Divorce Bill in the House of Commons, and the Government will be asked to withhold her Majesty's assent to the bill until the House has had an opportunity of considering it.

A PROPOSED LABOUR PROGRAMME FOR LONDON.

A sub-committee, appointed by the Metropolitan Radical Federation, has presented a report in which the outlines of a labour programme for London are suggested. The proposals made will be subject to discussion in the forty-four clubs affiliated to the federation, and, when the terms of the programme are definitely settled, it will be recommended for general adoption as a statement of test questions for candidates at local and Parliamentary elections. The following are the most important suggestions:—

POLITICAL.

The extension of the parliamentary and municipal franchise to adults; payment of all public representatives; the abolition of residential and property qualification; abolition of taxes on tea, coffee, &c.; the reassessment of the land-tax of 4*d.* in the pound per annum on the current value of land; the taxation of ground-rents and values.

INDUSTRIAL.

The extension of the Factory and Workshops Act to all employers of labour; the reduction of the hours of labour to eight per day in mines and in all public services; provision in contracts by public bodies against sub-contracting, and for the observance of Trade Union rules as to wages, &c.; the construction and maintenance of artizans' dwellings under the direct control of the municipality. It is also proposed to assert the principle of Free Education, and the application of educational endowments to the popular extension of secondary and technical instruction.

THE AUSTRALIAN CHILD PIANISTE.

Miss Elsie Hall, the Australian child pianiste, was heard again yesterday at the house of Mr. Lacy Armstrong, in Upper Westbourne-terrace. Several well-known artists sang, but attention was concentrated upon the child's wonderful rendering of difficult pieces from Weber and other classical authors. Little Elsie and her mother were warmly congratulated upon her brilliant success in the competition at the Royal College of Music. Before taking up the scholarship the little girl returns to her Australian home for a while.

A WORKMEN'S CONFERENCE ON LAND NATIONALIZATION.

Arrangements have been made by the South London Liberal and Radical Federation for a series of conferences with a view of defining the labour position upon the question of land nationalization. Delegates from all the Radical clubs have been invited to attend. The first meeting will take place on Tuesday next at the West Southwark Radical Club, and the discussion will be continued on successive Tuesday evenings, until some satisfactory conclusion is arrived at. Various aspects of the question will be presented in turn by delegates from the Land Nationalization Society, the Free Land League, the Fabian Society, the Liberty and Property Defence League, and the English Land Restoration League. It is hoped that the consideration and discussion of varying—and in some instances conflicting—views may result in the adoption of a principle acceptable to all sections of the labour party in the metropolis.

MR. DAVITT'S TRIBUTE TO MR. GLADSTONE.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—I hear of a remarkable tribute to the power and eloquence of Mr. Gladstone's great speech of Monday last. Mr. Michael Davitt has been an attentive listener to the debates on the report of the Special Commission, and he was present in his accustomed place under the gallery on Monday and yesterday. So deeply moved was he by the evident sincerity and earnestness with which the ex-Premier pleaded the cause of Ireland that he is reported to have used the following language in addressing Mr. Herbert Gladstone on the subject:—"There was always," he said, "a lingering feeling of distrust against your father left rankling in my breast, but last night's speech has cleared away the last trace of it from my heart." It would be difficult to find more touching or more convincing evidence of the healing effect of a policy of conciliation.

MDME. BACKER-GRONDAHL'S RECITAL.

The interest taken in this Norwegian pianist was sufficiently great to cause a very large company to assemble at the Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon. Mdme. Backer-Gröndahl has an engaging, unaffected manner, and plays gracefully, particularly in the gentle and caressing movements. She lacks intensity of feeling, however. She was associated with Mdme. Haas in a very unsatisfactory arrangement for two pianos, of Mozart's fine Fantasia in C minor. Grieg's trivial additions, rather than improving the work of the Salzburg master, destroy, as far as is possible, the rich and reposeful beauty of the original composition. It was heard for the first time in England yesterday. Mdme. Gröndahl was at her best in the interpretation of the numerous pianoforte versions of the Scandinavian national airs which formed an interesting feature of the programme. Two characteristic songs by the pianist were admirably sung by Mdlle. Janson, who has a sympathetic and well-trained voice.

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where once tried its delicious flavour and agreeable qualities secure for it a prominent place in the household dietary. Highly recommended by many eminent physicians, for young children and delicate persons, to whom tea is injurious. To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

WILL LORD ROSEBERY RETIRE?

AN APPEAL FROM MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

The following requisition is being extensively signed by the members of t County Council and will shortly be presented to Lord Rosebery, the chairman: "We, the undersigned members of the County Council, view with great regr the approach of the time when, as you have announced to us, you propose to reti from the chairmanship. We desire to express to you our deep sense of the obligation which you have conferred upon us, and, indeed, upon London, by the abilit and tact with which you have presided over our deliberations, and of the courtes and kindness which have won the esteem and regard of every member of th Council. We realize to the full the great labour and serious sacrifice which th discharge of the duties of the Chairman of this Council has entailed upon you and it is not without much hesitation that we ask you to reconsider you decision, and to continue to occupy the chair for a further period. At the sam time the duties of the Council are so numerous, and the problems awaiting solu tion so complex and difficult, that we venture to make this request, because w are sure that by acceding to it you would materially aid the important work entrusted to the Council, and confer a still greater benefit on the people of London."

This memorial will be presented next week by Sir John Lubbock, bu it is reported on good authority that Lord Rosebery will adhere to his resolution.

MR. SALA VERSUS MR. HARRY FURNISS.

Mr. Labouchere's kindly intervention in his favourite character as mediator has failed to bring about a settlement in the pending litigation between Mr. Sala and Mr. Harry Furniss. Mr. Sala remains obdurate; briefs have been delivered on both sides, and the case will probably come on next week.—London correspondent, *Liverpool Post*.

PRESERVATION OF THE MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT EGYPT

The Earl of Wharncliffe presided at a committee meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Monuments of Ancient Egypt which was held on Tuesday evening. The recent mutilation of monuments at Beni Hassan and elsewhere in Middle Egypt principally engaged the attention of the committee, and a public meeting of the society is to be held next week with the view of urging the immediate adoption of a system of guardianship for the inestimable monuments of ancient Egypt. The Prince of Wales has signified his appreciation of the work of the society by subscribing to its funds and becoming patron of the society.

MR. JUSTICE DAY'S "ASIDE."

Judicial asides are sometimes important. One of Mr. Justice Day's—a judge of the Special Commission—at Durham Assizes is especially so. Mr. Strachan, the counsel engaged in an action for libel brought by the conductor of a technical journal, said that his client had been termed by the defendant "The Pigottist Editor," which, said Mr. Strachan, really meant that his client was a forger. "I cannot say that," remarked Mr. Justice Day. Now, in view of the Report of the Special Commission, and of the disclosures regarding the late Mr. Pigott, what interpretation is to be placed upon Justice Day's curious remark.—*Northern Echo*.

THE LENT ORDINATIONS.

The Archbishop of York and the Bishops of London, Bangor, Gloucester and Bristol, Llandiff, Manchester, Ripon, Salisbury, Wakefield, and Worcester held ordinations last Sunday, and, as usual in Lent, the numbers ordained were small. Singularly enough the number of graduates admitted to orders from Oxford and Cambridge was exactly equal—31; Durham contributed 16, Lampeter 8, Dublin 2, and London and Victoria University, Melbourne, one each. Of the others, two were educated at King's College, London, six at St. Bees, three at St. Aidan's, Birkenhead, two at Gloucester, and one each at Queen's College, Birmingham, Salisbury, and the London College of Divinity. There was only one literate—namely, at Llandaff, where the ordination was the largest, except at London and Ripon. The Bishop performed the no ordinary feat of addressing the candidates on Friday and Saturday night at Llandaff, having in the meantime travelled to London and preached at the anniversary of a Welsh charity in the City.

PLAYING-FIELDS FOR LONDON.

The Hon. Alfred Lyttelton has seldom been more cheered, even on the cricket field, than he was last night, when, at the Memorial Hall, he declared the necessity for an extension of playing fields in London. Nothing, he added, had been more remarkable than the development of cricket and football playing of late years. Nowadays the hardest workers were the first in physical recreation. The hurrahing redoubled when he referred to the Liberal leader's activity in tree cutting, and a few cheers were given to his mention of Mr. Balfour's dexterity in golf. But, fashionable or not, he said, athletic games in London were uncommonly dangerous. He had played cricket in Victoria Park would not flinch from the bloodiest battle. It was Lord Brassey, the chairman, who explained how this sad state of affairs could be remedied. The formation of a central committee, consisting principally of gentlemen connected with the various cricket and football clubs in London, to ascertain the demand for playing fields and to provide them was the object of the meeting. The County Council, he thought, should pay for the ground in the case of poorer clubs. Indeed members of the London Parliament are expected to do a great deal for athletes, judging by the tone of the speakers. One councillor who was present, Mr. Beachcroft, delivered a statistical and sorrowful speech upon the deficiency which had brought them together. He asserted that the Parliament of Great Britain should open Hyde Park for cricket and football matches. Assistance in raising funds for the purposes of the committee is also needed; and the Hon. E. Chandos Leigh had round after round of applause when he offered to try and make the Universities, Inns of Court, and the Marylebone and Zingari Clubs put their hands deep into their pockets. The last resolution carried had reference to money, for the hope was expressed that the Charity Commissioners would have a sufficient sum to assist in the purchase of playing grounds for London.

THE ALLEGED WITHDRAWAL OF "LUX MUNDI."

It was alleged on Tuesday by the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* that "Lux Mundi" was to be withdrawn in deference to the scruples of Archdeacon Denison and Canon Liddon. Mr. Murray, the publisher, informs the *British Weekly* that he knows nothing of any such intention.

DR. TALMAGE AND HIS CRITICS.

Dr. Talmage tells a New York reporter that he never replies to newspaper criticisms—a rule which must save him a good deal of time and trouble. He says:—"In fact, I do not even read unfavourable things that are written concerning me. In this way I keep in good health and spirits, and am always good-natured. Some one connected with my family reads all the papers before they are brought to me, and also opens every letter that comes addressed to me. If they find any unfavourable criticisms of my work, or anything disagreeable in either, they cut them out before they reach me."

THE FREE CHURCH CONGRESS.

The Free Church Congress, which is being advocated by the Revs. Hugh Price Hughes, Guinness Rogers, and Dr. Clifford, will most likely be convened by the committee which was concerned with the Nonconformist dock strikers' meetings in September last. The idea may be said to have originated in connection with those meetings. The present movement is the outcome of that idea.

***

The Guards' burlesque will be produced at the Theatre, Chelsea Barracks, at 8.45 this evening.

***

Mr. Victor Morier, the son of the English Ambassador, is not progressing so favourably as might be hoped. He has had a relapse.

***

The vicar of Llandegfan-cum-Beaumaris was yesterday suspended by Lord Penzance for neglecting to conduct divine service in his church.

***

Colonel Trotter, C.B., who has been appointed Consul-General at Beyrout, has been succeeded at Constantinople as Military Attaché by Colonel Chermside.

***

It is stated that a well-known Dissenting minister, who has been considerably talked about lately, intends to go over to the Church of England.—*British Weekly*.

***

A special colonial gathering is to be one of the features of the Congregational Union meetings in London in May. The gathering will take place on May 15, at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street.

***

It is said that the famous old tavern, the Trafalgar, at Greenwich, dear to generations of gourmets, is in the market. The house is, we believe, part of the Greenwich Hospital estate.

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FIRST FRUITS OF THE ST. PANCRAS ELECTION.

A BIRMINGHAM TORY PAPER'S CONFESSION.

The *Birmingham Daily Times*, the Conservative paper, of which Lord R. Churchill is a proprietor, says :—"The North St. Pancras election was fought out more upon the Parnell Commission Report than anything else. The truest service that can be rendered to the Unionist cause just now is to show what a veritable fool's paradise those politicians are living in who fancy that the report has done one half-pennyworth of damage to the Parnellites or to Home Rule. The Commission was a mistake."

APOLOGY FOR DISTRIBUTING "PARNELLISM AND CRIME."

Mr. John Bullough, of Accrington, has written to the editor of a local paper apologising for circulating copies of "Parnellism and Crime" among the electors of the Accrington division, accompanied by a letter from himself. He says, "I now withdraw, retract, and apologize to all whom it may concern."

"TIMES" NEGOTIATIONS WITH MR. SHERIDAN.

WHAT MR. T. HARRINGTON SAYS.

Mr. T. Harrington's disclosures of cipher telegrams between the *Times* and Irishmen in America has caused considerable sensation in various quarters A representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* saw Mr. Harrington in the lobby on Tuesday afternoon, and questioned him how he managed to decipher the telegrams.

"That is a secret which ! must not divulge," said Mr. Harrington, "but the story that it was through Archbishop Walsh's agency that I was able to interpret the telegrams is ridiculous. All the ciphers were alphabetical. The first telegram was written with the letters immediately preceding the real ones—for instance, 'a' stood for 'b.' All the others were arranged on a totally different plan, and had no regular order at all. We were helped in our reading of these last by Edgar Allan Poe's story, 'The Gold Beetle.' We set down the letter which recurred the most frequently as 'e,' for, of course, as all printers know well, 'e' is the most frequent letter of our alphabet—and so we laboured till we saw daylight. The *Times* this morning practically admits the authenticity of the telegrams, which is further vouched for by Sheridan's statement."

THE "GOOD TIMES" COMING.

A MORNING WITH A PROPHET

According to the Rev. M. Baxter, who was yesterday, in the Central Hall, Holborn, celebrating the prospective anniversary of the Second Advent, we may as well take things quietly and make the best of present-day blessings, for seven short years, dating from to-day, are all that are left us to spend our money in and enjoy life. After that, unless we be reckoned among the 144,000 saints, there will be nothing for the best of us but tribulation of the most appalling kind. First, about 1891 or 1892, Antichrist will come. He should be a Napoleon, but if there isn't a Napoleon, Mr. Baxter thinks it quite possible that one may be "raised from the bottomless pit." It may be "Nero or Napoleon I.," but whoever it is he will be "filled with the love of conquest," and be a "clever, long-headed man." To the rule he will be a "liar," and "build them a temple," the architecture of which Mr. Baxter exhibited on a banner in the room; to the Mahommedans he will be their own special Prophet, and to all he will be traitor, for when he has got their confidence he will have everybody guillotined who does not consent to wear on his hands or his forehead "his mark" 666. Fortunately for the "saints," before that time they will be caught up into the air, and terrible for the world will be the "catching." On March 5th, 1895, at twenty-one minutes to one, 'bus and hansom drivers will be taken from their places, and while their horses are left to run into one another, will be spirited away ; trains will rush through stations and smash into each other, and the whole traffic system will be upset by engine-drivers, guards and signalmen slipping out of their clothes, and flying away to the New Jerusalem. As for the papers on March 6, the next day, they won't be half big enough to contain even the smallest number of casualties that are to result from the departure of the saints. Sea as well as land travellers may expect disaster, for pilots will leave their ships to flounder, or anything else, in order that they may take their place in the air. Once the "saints" are removed, terrible scorpions, with heads of men, all having long fair hair, by the by, and golden crowns, whose hideous faces (for their portraits were "on view" at the conference) savour of the "bottomless pit," whence they also come, with green locust bodies and red scorpion tails, will arise in myriads to attack the "children of men." "Elijah and Another" will spit fire like lightning from their mouths upon those who are sceptical, and everywhere there is to be blood and desolation. France will swallow up Germany, and instead of twenty-three kingdoms in Europe there will be only ten. Thank goodness, after a good many years of this sort there will come a time of peace ! It is very good of these prophecyists to enlighten us on these matters.

THE CITY AND SOUTHWARK SUBWAY.

EXPERIMENTAL TRIPS YESTERDAY.

That the Southwark Subway is nearing completion was demonstrated yesterday when a party, headed by the Lord Mayor, made a trip from the City terminus at King William-street to the Elephant and Castle, a distance of a mile and a third. The trip was made in experimental carriages, the conveyances in their final form not yet being built. They are long, open carriages, with accommodation for about thirty passengers. Four glow-lamps afford a better light than the ordinary carriage lamps. As both the carriages and the permanent way are in the experimental stage it would be unfair to form an estimate as to the amount of oscillation and noise that will be experienced when the works and rolling stock are complete, but even to-day they were not annoyingly felt, while the air was pure and fresh. The motive-power is drawn by a small electric motor of a small and light form. The direct current system is used, the working conductor being a steel rail, which is fed from a copper cable. The electric installation has been undertaken by Messrs. Mather and Platt, of Manchester, and the carriages are being built by the Ashbury Carriage Company. The locomotive has been run alone at a speed of thirty miles an hour, and with the carriages at twenty-five miles. The normal rate with a train of three carriages carrying about 100 passengers will be 20 miles, and including stoppages about 15 miles, which is about three times the pace of the tramways. The tunnels are at the stations lined with white tiles, so that they have a clean and bright appearance under the glow of the electric light. The stations are reached both by staircases and lifts, but the latter are not yet in position.

The generating station is temporarily at Great Dover-street, but eventually it will be at Stockwell. Only a small portion of one of the tunnels remains to be completed, but it will take some time yet to lay the permanent way and have the rolling-stock built. June is now the probable date mentioned for the opening.

An awkward delay occurred in bringing the party back to the terminus in consequence of the supply of water at Great Dover-street running short. The water company's pipes having burst it was impossible to get a supply for some time, and as steam could not be generated, there was no electric current to drive the motor.

MR. PARNELL'S SCOTTISH ACTION.—COUNSELS' FEES.

The First Division Court of Session at Edinburgh yesterday heard objections by counsel to the auditor's report on the defender's account of expenses in Mr. Parnell's Scottish action against the *Times*. The amount of account lodged was £1,115. The auditor reduced it to £440. The fees to senior English counsel were reduced from £322 to £93, and to junior counsel from £275 to £47

OFFICERS' TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

By a War Office order just issued several important alterations have been made in the regulations affecting the allowances made to officers and men of the army. Officers travelling on duty by sea on Imperial—not Indian—service will no longer be subject to messing stoppages for themselves or their servants. Officers of all ranks travelling on duty on land without troops will in future draw a travelling allowance. When travelling allowance is admissible for officers away above seven days the rate will be half the rate of their rank, but not less than 7s. 6d. The men of the army also gain by the new regulations, the allowances being increased and several stoppages abolished.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS CLASS LIST.

The class list of the last Cambridge University Local Examinations were issued yesterday. There were 8,667 candidates, not including the colonial candidates. Of 4,459 junior boys 3,055 passed, 1,190 failed, and 214 were absent. Of 477 senior boys, 291 passed, 168 failed, and 18 were absent. Of 3,348 junior girls, 1,739 passed, 532 failed, and 77 were absent. Of 1,343 senior girls, 909 passed, 401 failed, and 33 were absent.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 5s. 6d. per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY.

THE DEBATE DRAGS ON. BY AN OBSERVER.

THE strength of the interest felt in the continuance of the debate on the Parnell Report may be gauged by the fact that it was a full hour before forty members assembled to make a House. As soon as the forty had shown themselves, Mr. MacNeill rose to continue the debate, and at least twenty of the forty disappeared again. For more than an hour was the verbose Irishman in possession of the House, attacking the report in detail. He was followed by Mr. Jarvis in an equally long and equally uninteresting speech. The tradition thus established was kept up by the Earl of Cavan, who spoke from the front Opposition bench. Sir Charles Lewis, coming next, introduced a little more fire into the debate, with the result that the House filled up slightly. The pugnacious manner of the hon. baronet drew constant interruptions from the Irishmen opposite, and at length he was obliged to plead that his "poor weak voice" would not stand the strain.

SIR CHARLES LEWIS'S TROUBLES.

Much amusement was created by the attack of this "faithful supporter of the Government" on Mr. Goschen. The quarrel dated back three years, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer was only a "neophyte in Conservatism." (Loud Irish cheers.) But the member for North Antrim spoke more in sorrow than in anger. "I make no complaint," he said, "but I think that more consideration might have been shown to me, considering my long services to the good and holy cause." Mr. Bryce followed with a characteristic speech—logical and philosophical, but too closely reasoned and too calmly stated to be appreciated by the House of Commons. He pointed out that Mazzini, whose name was honoured all over the world, had been the avowed associate of assassins, while the most that was now charged against the Irish members was that they had taken part in a "criminal conspiracy." And what is a criminal conspiracy ? Why, if two Primrose Dames tell a third lady that, as a good Churchwoman she ought not to deal with a Dissenting grocer, that is in law a "criminal conspiracy." Sir Charles Russell nodded assent. Meanwhile Mr. Gladstone, his chin buried in his shirtfront, peacefully slumbered.

DR. TANNER CONCILIATORY.

The hand of the clock pointing to 5.30 interrupted Mr. Bryce's argument, and the Speaker began to run through the orders of the day.

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES PREVENTION BILL

Was read a second time, and, after a brief conversation, two other measures affecting the public health passed their second reading and were referred to a Select Committee. An amusing discussion between Mr. Maclure and Dr. Tanner took place over the Solicitors (Magistracy) Bill. The genial doctor explained that he only blocked these little bills so freely in the interests of public morality, because it was very improper, very wicked, that measures should pass into law without proper discussion. However, he would on this occasion allow Mr. Maclure to have his second reading if the hon. member would explain the object of his bill. This was very, briefly done, and the House adjourned a few minutes before six.

"JUBAL" AT THE ALBERT HALL.

A memorable night. Dr. Mackenzie, the Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, and Miss Neilson, had it all their own way. We do not mean to say that Miss Macintyre and Mr. McGuckin did not receive due recognition. The contralto part was also well filled by Miss Hannah Jones ; and the chorus—if a little padded with unvocal supers—was fairly alive, whilst the orchestra was very adequate ; but still there were only two figures—the gifted composer and the fascinating reciter. "Jubal," which was admirably conducted, is certainly the strongest work of its kind which has appeared since "The Golden Legend" of Sir Arthur Sullivan ; but this is hardly the place for detailed criticism—still, the funeral march, "Weep for the glorious dead ;" the duet, "Mine and the shadows have vanished," by Mr. McGuckin and Miss Macintyre ; and the closing chorus, "O Music ! voice inspired," may be singled out as effective triumphs last night. Still, the exceptional executive effort and the exceptional success was Miss Julia Neilson, simply because she attempted, and succeeded in doing what has been so often attempted without success. Her finished delivery—just dramatic enough but not over dramatic ; her penetrating yet sympathetic voice, full of appropriate inflexions ; her admirable enunciation—all combined to rivet the audience's attention, instead of, as is sometimes the case, wishing the reading at an end, every one seemed on the *qui vive* for Miss Neilson each time before she rose. Her description of the conquering army, ending with "And all the passion of the hour found tongue," brought down the house, and she successfully avoided all monotony by the light and varied inflections given to the narrative parts. "Hail how you please" in "The Cottar's Saturday Night"—a finely written work by Mackenzie of a less attractive character. The hall was brilliantly attended and Principal Mackenzie and his coadjutors received a well merited ovation at the close.

O'BRIEN v. SALISBURY.

In the Court of Appeal yesterday, before the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Justice Fry, in the case of William O'Brien, M.P., *v.* Lord Salisbury, an action for slander, in which judgment had been given for the defendant and a new trial refused by a divisional court,

Mr. Gully, Q.C., on behalf of Mr. O'Brien, now asked for an extension of time for entering an appeal against the decision of the divisional court, which consisted of Mr. Justice Field and the late Mr. Justice Manisty. The learned counsel said the neglect to enter the appeal in time was due to the illness of the plaintiff's solicitor. He (counsel) believed the defendant wanted security for costs, and the plaintiff was willing to give security for £100.

The Solicitor-General opposed the motion on behalf of Lord Salisbury.

Their lordships thought that in the peculiar circumstances of the case the time for appealing ought to be enlarged. In their opinion the sum of £100 was an adequate security for the costs of the appeal. The costs of this application would be costs in the appeal.

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Sir MORELL MACKENZIE writes:—"I consider it the most valuable preparation. Admirable in cases of *Chronic Bronchitis* and *Catarrh*."
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OROYA.....	6,067	7,000	April 15
ORIZABA.....	6,077	7,000	April 29
LIGURIA.....	4,648	4,200	May 9
ORMUZ.....	6,981	8,500	May 23

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COOK'S SELECT TOUR to SOUTH of FRANCE and ITALY.—HOLY WEEK and EASTER at ROME.—Programmes forwarded. Visiting Paris, Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, Mentone, Genoa, Pisa, Leghorn, Rome, Naples, Vesuvius, Pompeii, Florence, Venice, Milan, &c. Leaving March 18 and 24, Programme 1d. stamp.—THOS. COOK and SON, 1, Ludgate-circus, E.C. Corner church-street ; 55, Piccadilly ; 82, Oxford-street ; 98, West Strand.

MALVERN COLLEGE.—NEXT TERM, which begins April 25, a department which will be organized in connection with the College, to prepare boys specially for business. The subjects recommended by the London Chamber of Commerce will be taught, and boys will be prepared for the Commercial Certificate Examination of the Universities. Instruction will be given in book-keeping, Shorthand, and business correspondence in Foreign Languages.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.—A MEETING of the WHITEHALL ROOMS, HOTEL METROPOLE, will be held TUESDAY, 11th March at 8 p.m. Paper on "Forestry in the Colonies and India." By Dr. W. SCHLICH (late Superintendent-General of Forests to the Government of India).
The Right Hon. VISCOUNT BURY, K.C.M.G., will preside.
By order of the Council,
J. S. O'HALLORAN, Secretary.

TREMENDOUS INFLUX OF DOGS AT THE HOME.
TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOGS were brought to the Home for lost dogs during the last year (1889), and they continue to come in large numbers daily. All dogs must be kept one week for identification by owners. Valuable and useful dogs are kept longer, and when suitable homes are guaranteed, can be purchased at nominal prices.
FUNDS are URGENTLY WANTED for daily supply of food and shelter for nearly One Thousand dogs.
The Committee earnestly appeal for prompt help. Remittances may be sent to G. S. MEASOM, Esq., the Treasurer and Chairman ; or to MATTHIAS COLAM, Secretary.
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WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For Females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.
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NOTICE.—Have you a Cough?—ROWLANDS' LONDON SOOTHING SYRUP will CURE it. Have you a Cold ? A dose at bedtime will remove it.
"For seven weeks I was in extreme danger. I had quite lost my voice, and my cough, accompanied by great pain, was excessive. The first medical advice and all else that could be thought of was without avail. As a last resource, I obtained a bottle of your Lung Tonic, which made a difference directly, and in a few days I was completely restored."—Mrs. ELIZA PATTERSON, Ipswich.
Prepared only by W. F. GWERDMAN, Hull. Sold in bottles by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

PURE BEEF AND NOTHING BUT BEEF.

Bouillon Fleet.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY

From the Cattle reared on the Pastures of the Kemmerich's Extract of Beef Company,

SANTA ELENA, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

OVER 60,000 CATTLE are slaughtered annually for BOUILLON FLEET.

NO ADMIXTURE OR ADDITION OF ANY KIND.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN THIS DAY (Thursday), the 6th March, and CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 8th March, 1890.

THE
G. H. HAMMOND COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1883.

Amalgamation of the Important Cattle and Fresh Meat Business of Gemgell, Hammond and Co., of Hammond, Omaha, and other places in the United States, and the Agency Business of Mr. William Murray, of Smithfield (London) and Liverpool, Mr. Murray having a large interest in and having for some years past acted as the European Agent of the Hammond Company.

The business, which has for some time past been under the active management of Mr. G. W. Simpson, has increased so largely that it is now the third largest Dressed Beef business in the World.

The business consists of slaughtering cattle, hogs, sheep, and calves, at Hammond and Omaha, and in the Western Districts of the United States, near the places where they are fattened, and exporting the carcases of fresh meat in their specially refrigerator Cars and Steamer Refrigerators, either to the Wholesale Dealers throughout the United States, or to Europe.

The Hammond Company have two large factories and slaughterhouses, one at the City of Hammond (which has grown up around the Abattoirs), twenty miles from Chicago, and about sixteen miles from, and in direct railway communication with the stock yards of Chicago, which is by far the largest market for cattle and hogs in the world; the other at Omaha, at the great stock yards there.

HAMMOND.

The Abattoirs and the buildings, and other property connected therewith, with a capacity for killing and treating 6,000 animals a day, are situated on 102 acres of freehold land, with nearly a mile frontage on the Calumet river, and comprise, in addition to the Abattoirs, various buildings, sheds, cattle pens, car repairing shops, galvanized iron and tin shops, oleomargarine factory, ice-houses, with a holding capacity of 140,000 tons, blacksmith's shop, market for supplying the adjacent town; three good residences, and four tenement houses.

The plant and machinery consists of refrigerator buildings, steam engines, capacity 14 horsepower of a total of 1,000 horse-power, various auxiliary and hydraulic engines, special plant for handling and packing meat, also factory, and all the special machinery for utilizing the various products.

Owing to the extensive river frontage, the Company is enabled to obtain and store immense quantities of natural ice at almost nominal cost, which is used in the refrigerator buildings and for cooling the cars.

OMAHA.

The Abattoir and buildings in connection therewith cover about eight acres of freehold land, and comprise, in addition to the Abattoir, various buildings, sheds, cattle-pens, ice-houses, refrigerator houses, &c.

The plant and machinery at Omaha consists of steam engines, actuated by nine boilers of a total of 540 horse-power, fertilizer works, oil factory, and other plant and machinery necessary for conducting the business.

The Abattoir and Yards at Omaha are situated at the Stock Yards or Cattle Markets there, which are connected with the Union Pacific line, and with the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroads, which places the undertaking in direct connection with all the Railway Systems of the States and Canada.

In connection with these two large Abattoirs there are throughout the States 59 Distributing Refrigerator Stations to which meat and meat products are daily shipped. Some of these are owned or partially owned by the Company.

The Company own no less than 765 Refrigerator Cars, each carrying from 30 to 35 carcases of dressed beef, which are used for the conveyance of the fresh meat and other products.

The Company also own nineteen Refrigerator Compartments or Plants, fitted up on the following steamers, which bring this fresh meat from Boston and New York to Liverpool:—

The Samaria and Scythia of the Cunard Line, the Bavarian, Bostonian, Bulgarian, Venetian, and Virginian of the Leyland Line, and the Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Norseman, Palestine, and Roman of the Warren Line; and they lease and have control compartments on the Catalonia, Cephalonia, and Pavonia of the Cunard Line, and further compartments are being built by the Steamship Company on the Aurania and Servia, under agreement with the Hammond Company.

Several of these Refrigerator Plants are of very recent date, and will tend to increase the business of the Company.

The Company have in their employ on an average over 1,500 men, while the magnitude of the business will be understood from the fact that the average number of cattle killed at the Hammond Abattoirs average 1,000 head each working day, besides hogs, sheep, and calves, while the daily average at the Omaha Abattoir is at present 250 head of cattle and 700 hogs per working day.

Amongst other statistics it may be mentioned that there are shipped from Hammond 35 car loads of fresh meat per day, while hides were sold to the extent of 1,500,000 daily in the year ending 30th June, 1889.

In showing the growing character of the business, the following list gives a comparison of the number of head of cattle, hogs, and sheep killed by the Company for the last three years:—

Year ending June 30.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1886-7	232,735	145,970	23,565
1887-8	269,402	144,478	2,733
1888-9	302,669	186,557	25,695

Quantity of Beef shipped to Liverpool:—

1886-7	23,260,404 lbs.
1887-8	25,092,145 ,,
1888-9	34,321,252 ,,

Both the Export Market and the Home Trade is rapidly growing, and will of a necessity be largely increased, this being comparatively a new industry in the hands of a few.

Under contracts presently described, Mr. John Van Dusen Reed, the Vendor to the Company, has purchased the right to the whole of the Share Capital of George H. Hammond and Co., with all profits accruing thereon from 30th June, 1889, the present holders being entitled to a division of the profits made up to that date.

Mr. Geo. Simpson, the General Manager of the Hammond Company, has agreed to continue to act in that capacity for a term of three years.

The Agency Business of Mr. William Murray has been acquired by Mr. J. V. D. Reed, the Vendor to the Company, as from 3rd March, 1890, upon the terms of a Contract of the 28th February, 1890.

Mr. Reed stipulates for the right of subscribing for, and in that case of having allotted to him on the terms of this Prospectus, one-third of the Share Capital, including the Shares issued to be taken by the shareholders of George H. Hammond and Co., who have agreed to accept in part payment £410,000 in Debentures and Shares.

This being a Trading Company, it is not desirable to publish the numerous copies of Profit and Loss Accounts, Balance Sheets, &c., which have been the examination of the Books of George H. Hammond and Co., and of Mr. William Murray, for the three years ending 30th June, 1889, and their reports show that the profits of the two Houses are as follows:—

44, Gresham-street, E.C., Feb. 28, 1890.

To the Directors of the G. H. Hammond Company

Gentlemen,—We have examined the books of Messrs. G. H. Hammond and Co., of Hammond, near Chicago, and of Omaha, Nebraska, for the three years ending June 30, 1889, and those of the Agency Business of Mr. William Murray, of London and Liverpool, for the three years ending July 6, 1889.

After making certain adjustments in the accounts and such reserves for depreciation of machinery, plant, fittings, &c., as appeared to us to be necessary, we find that the combined profits of the two businesses were, taking the exchange at 4.85 to the £, as follows:—

Year 1886-87	£111,332	4 8
1887-88	169,082	12 3
1888-89	147,560	2 11

We are, Gentlemen, your obedient Servants,
PRICE WATERHOUSE, and Co.

Taking the profits of last year as a basis of calculation for future profits, the figures will stand as follows:—

To pay 6 per cent. on the £340,000 Mortgage Debentures will require per annum	£20,400
To pay 6 per cent. on £470,000 Preference Shares will require per annum	37,600
To pay 16 per cent. on £470,000 Ordinary Shares will require per annum	75,200
	£133,200

leaving a margin of over £14,000.

The statements in this Prospectus are made upon the authority of information furnished by the American Vendors, and of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co., who examined the books.

The following contracts have been entered into:—

Two contracts dated the 23rd December, 1889, and one dated 18th February, 1890, all made between Andrew Comstock, James C. Melvin, Greenleef W. Simpson, Henry L. Hills, George Hotchkiss, and Edwin Chapman of the first part, John Van Dusen Reed of the second part, for the sale to the said John Van Dusen Reed of the Share Capital of the said George H. Hammond and Co., Limited, and the Company of the Manager dated 3rd February, 1890, between the said G. W. Simpson of the first part and the said John Van Dusen Reed of the second part. Contract dated the 28th February, 1890, between William Murray, of the one part, and the said J. V. D. Reed of the other part, for the sale by the said William Murray to the said J. V. D. Reed of the business above described. A Contract dated the 3rd March, 1890, between the said J. V. D. Reed, of the one part, and the Company of the other part, for the resale by Mr. Reed to the Company of the said business and shares agreed to be purchased by him under the aforesaid Contracts (less the thirteen shares as above-mentioned) on a profit, &c., Reed paying all expenses attending the incorporation and registration of the Company, and all attending advertising, agency, commissions, printing, advertisement, and expenses attending the formation of the Company up to and including allotment. Other arrangements have been entered into with various persons with reference to the division of the profits which may constitute contracts within the meaning of the 52th Section of the Companies Act, 1867. There are also various Contracts connected with the Businesses, &c., as going concerns, which from the nature of the business it might be injudicious to publish. Applicants for Shares must, therefore, be deemed to waive the inspection of dates and names of the parties to any such arrangements or contracts, and in order to prevent any questions must accept the above statement as a sufficient compliance with Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, and otherwise.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or at the Offices of the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors.

4th March, 1890.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

For Mutual Life Assurance.

Estd. 1835.

Invested Funds, £4,400,000.
Profits Divided, £4,000,000.
Paid in Claims, £7,700,000.

See New Prospectus (page 17) for Particulars of ENDOWMENT-ASSURANCE POLICIES combining LIFE ASSURANCE at MINIMUM COST with PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

48, *GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.*

ARTHUR SMITHER, Actuary and Secretary.

CHUBB'S SAFES
Will Prevent Jewel Robberies.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS POST FREE.
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SORENESS and DRYNESS, TICKLING and IRRITATION, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold in Tins, 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS and CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

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Health, Strength, Energy.
It quickly arouses great Bodily, Nerve, Mental, and Digestive Strength, promotes Appetite, securing Health, Strength, and Energy.
Insist on having PEPPER'S TONIC. Bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. *Sold everywhere.*

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.
The BEST, and SAFEST, and CHEAPEST. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d.

SULPHOLINE Tablets, Clarifies the Skin. SOAP
Sold Everywhere.

FAILING VISION.

For one pair of eyes which fail from old age, a dozen are worn out by the use of improper spectacles. This is the result of wearing spectacles which are made by the gross, and so cannot, as a rule, suit any person's requirements accurately.

Mr. BROWNING'S system of suiting the sight is to carefully test the eyes without the use of atropine or belladonna, and then have a pair of spectacles or folders made specially, under his own supervision, for each person who applies to him, the lenses being worked to suit all peculiarities of vision and the frames made to fit the features.—JOHN BROWNING, Ophthalmic Optician (Author of "Our Eyes," now in its Eighth Edition), may be consulted free of charge in all cases of failing vision, at 63, STRAND, LONDON.

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THE
PALL MALL BUDGET
Of THIS DAY (Thursday), March 6,

CONTAINS:

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HOW GIRLS ARE TAUGHT TO FENCE. (Illustrated.)

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J. C. DUNSDALE, Esq., Bunker, 50, Cornhill.
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CHARLES D. ROSE, Esq., of Messrs. Morton, Rose, and Co.
EDWARD WEBB, Esq., Chairman New Belgium (Transvaal) Land & Development Company, Ltd.
The Company receives money on deposit fixed for two years and upwards bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
The last Balance Sheet can be obtained by written or personal application to the Head Office, 33, Cornhill, London, E.C.
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19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,
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57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

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PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

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Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—THURSDAY, March 6, 1890.